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Mott's Phonology and Phonotype

A TEXT BOOK

—BY—

John M. Mott.

JOHN M. MOTT & COMPANY,
Phonetic Publishers,
Chicago, U. S. A.
1902.

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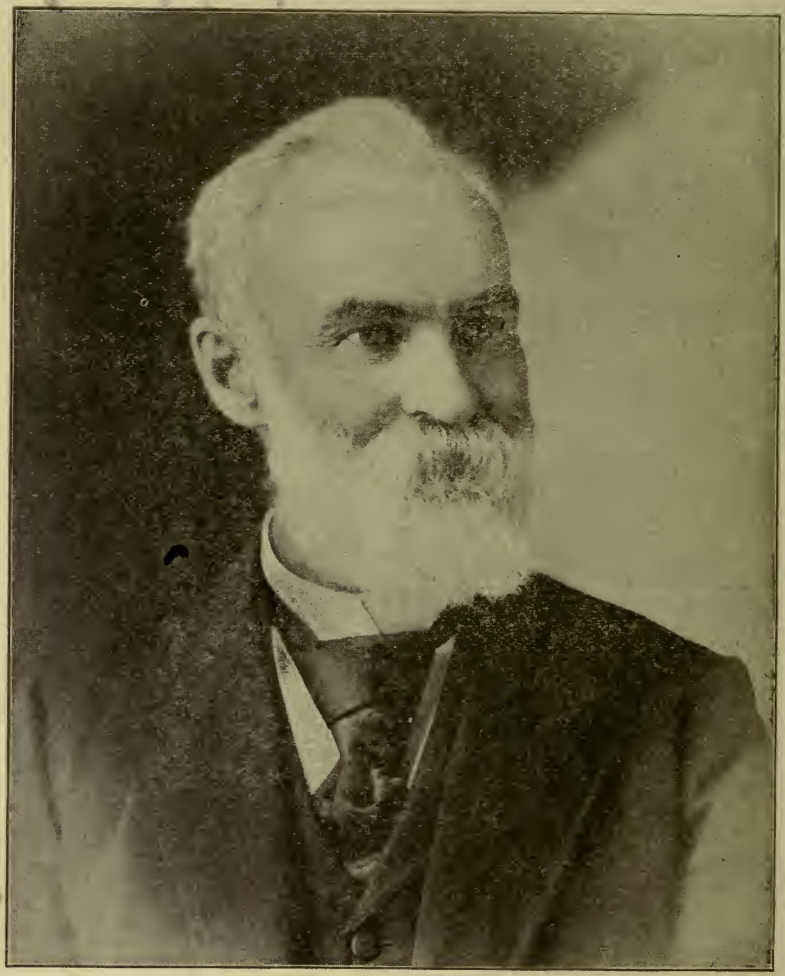

Yours very truly,
John R. Mott.

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Mott's Phonology and Phonotype

A TEXT BOOK

CONTAINING, AMONG OTHER THINGS,
A TREATISE ON THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;
A DISTINCT LETTER FOR EACH SOUND;
A NEW DIAGRAM OF VOWEL UTTERANCE;
RULE FOR SYLLABICATION ACCORDING TO PRONUNCIATION;
THE STANDARD PRONUNCIATION OF MORE THAN 10,000 WORDS;
CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWELS, AND OF THE CONSONANTS,
OF THE ENGLISH AND OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGES.

— BY —

John M. Mott,

AUTHOR OF

Electric, Mott's Modern Mode,

Spelling Reform; its Purpose and Progress

JOHN M. MOTT & COMPANY
Phonetic Publishers
Chicago, U. S. A.
1902

With Pres. Wheeler

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Dedication.

This Volume is Dedicated
To School Teachers.

They are requested to become familiar with its contents and to use daily the book in their schools. By so doing they will aid in establishing correct pronunciation and orthography for the English language, and in making it the Diplomatic language of the world if not a Universal Language.

158421

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHART OF THE PHONETIC ENGLISH ALPHABET,

BY JOHN M. MOTT,

Based upon the Scientific Alphabet, framed in 1877 by a Committee of the American Philological Association, showing the order of the letters, their names, their assignments, the power of the circumflex, and the mode of representing diphthongs.

LET'RS	NAMES	KEY WORDS		LET'RS	NAMES	KEY WORDS	
A a	âh (ah)	a-fâr	afar	Ŋ ŋ	ing	baŋc	bank
A a	âh (a *ir*)	af-fâr	affair	O o	ôh (oh)	pro-vôc	provoke
B b	bee	bib	bib	Ꝋ ꝋ	ôh (awe)	lꝋt, lô	lot, law
C c	kee	cac-l	cackle	P p	pee	paip	pipe
Ꞓ ꞓ	chee	cîr	cheer	R r	ar	rôr	roar
D d	dee	did	did	S s	ess	sîl	seal
Ð ð	thee	ðau	thou	S ſ	ish	ſip	ship
E e	êh (ay)	es-têt	estate	T t	tee	târt	tart
F f	eff	faif	fife	Ŧ ŧ	ith	ŧai	thigh
G g	ghee	gôst	ghost	U u	ûh (oo)	{ pul { pûl	pull pool
H h	hee	hêl	hall	U u	ûh (u *r*)	up, ûrj	up, urge
I i	îh (ee)	bi-lîv	believe	V v	vee	viû	view
J j	jay	jꝋi	joy	W w	woo	wud	wood
L l	ell	lit-l	little	Y y	yee	yîr	year
M m	em	mꝋist	moist	Z z	zee	zîl	zeal
N n	en	nau	now	Ʒ ʒ	zhee	rê-ʒur	rasure

DIPHTHONGS.

Expressed by their elements.

ELEMENTS	KEY WORDS		ELEMENTS	KEY WORDS	
a-i spells ai	vain	vine	i-û spells iû	miût	mute
a-u spells au	aut	out	ꝋ-i spells ꝋi	ꝋil	oil

See Standard Dictionary, page 2104, 4.

CHART OF THE PHONETIC ENGLISH ALPHABET,

BY JOHN M. MOTT,

Based upon the Scientific Alphabet framed in 1877 by a Committee of the American Philological Association, showing the order of the letters, their print and script forms, their names, their assignments, the power of the circumflex, and the mode of representing diphthongs.

PRINT	SCRIPT	NAMES	K. WORDS	PRINT	SCRIPT	NAMES	K. WORDS
ɑ a		âh (ah)	ɑ-fâr	ŋ		ing	baŋc
A a		âh (a*ir*)	af-fâr	O o		ôh (oh)	pro-vôc
B b		bee	bib	ɵ		ôh (awe)	lɵt, lô
C c		kee	cac-l	P p		pee	paip
ć		chee	ćîr	R r		ar	rôr
D d		dee	did	S s		ess	sîl
đ		thee	đau	ś		ish	śip
E e		êh (ay)	es-têt	T t		tee	târt
F f		eff	faif	ŧ		ith	ŧai
G g		ghee	gôst	U u		ûh (oo)	pul, pûl
H h		hee	hôl	U u		ûh (u *r*)	uр, ûrj
I i		îh (ee)	bî-lîv	V v		vee	viû
J j		jay	jɵi	W w		woo	wud
L l		ell	lit-l	Y y		yee	yîr
M m		em	mɵist	Z z		zee	zîl
N n		en	nau	ż		zhee	rê-żur

Preface.

(Current English Spelling.)

There is necessity for a work for use in schools that can be made of practical value in imparting to pupils knowledge of the sounds of the English language. This book is published to meet this want. It is also a school text book showing standard pronunciation of several thousands of words, and from its use in schools pupils will be induced to use correct pronunciation.

In this work every sound of the English language is identified and critically analyzed. Minute instructions for producing the sounds are given, followed by a series of exercises in voicing words lettered in current and in phonetic spelling.

The full vowel sounds are indicated by a diacritic, common to every vowel letter, and wherever used it indicates the prolongation of the vowel represented by the letter over which it is placed. This is a simple and scientific system of vowel representation which fully meets the requirements for all utterances of the vowels. It identifies the quality of the vowel element in every syllable and permits the use of a greater or lesser quantity of the element by different persons without cumbering the alphabet with signs that would represent shade sounds only.

The main things to be attained at this time are: 1. To place in the hands of teachers and pupils in the public schools a standard work on the subject of which this book treats: 2. To put in the schools an ideal alphabet for representing the sounds of the English language: 3. To show that changes in current spellings would not change the English language nor destroy its historical continuity.

Prefes.

(Standard Iŋgliš Pronunsiêšun.)

Ƭar iz nisesiti fôr a wurc fôr yûs in scûlz ƭat can bî mêd ov practical valyû in impartiŋ tu piûpilz nolej ov ƭi saundz ov ƭi Iŋgliš laŋgwej. Ƭis buc iz publišt tu mît ƭis wênt. It iz ôlso a scûl tecst buc šoiŋ standard pronunsiêšun ov sevural ƭauzandz ov wurdz, and from its yûs in scûlz piûpilz wil bî indiûst tu yûz correct pronunsiêšun.

In ƭis wurc evri saund ov ƭi Iŋgliš laŋgwej iz aidentifaid and criticali analaizd. Miniût instrucšunz fôr prodiûsiŋ ƭi saundz ar givn, folod bai a sîrîz ov ecsursaizez in voisiŋ wurdz leturd in curent and in fonetic speliŋ.

Ƭi ful vauel saundz ar indicêted bai a daiacritic, comun tu evri vauel letur, and hwarevur yûzd it indicêts ƭi proloŋgêšun ov ƭi vauel reprizented bai ƭi letur ovur hwič it iz plêst. Ƭis iz a simpl and saientific sistem ov vauel reprizentêšun hwič fuli mîts ƭi ricwairments fôr ôl uturansez ov ƭi vauelz. It aidentifaiz ƭi cwoliti ov ƭi vauel eliment in evri silabl and purmits ov ƭi yûs ov a grêtur ôr lesur cwontiti ov ƭi eliment bai difurent pursunz wiƭaut cumburiŋ ƭi alfabet wiƭ sainz ƭat wud reprizent šêd saundz onli.

Ƭi mên ƭiŋz tu bî attênd at ƭis taim ar: 1. Tu plês in ƭi handz ov tîčurz and piûpilz in ƭi public scûlz a standard wurc on ƭi subject ov hwič ƭis buc trîts: 2. Tu put in ƭi scûlz an aidîal alfabet fôr reprizentiŋ ƭi saundz ov ƭi Iŋgliš laŋgwej: 3. Tu šo ƭat čênjez in curent speliŋz wud not čênj ƭi Iŋgliš laŋgwej nôr distroi its historical continiûiti.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Phonetic spelling, if used in all school books, would make the acquisition of knowledge by children a pleasure from the day of their entrance at school, and would save to every child the time now required to memorize the spelling and the pronunciation of words lettered by no rule whatever. The current spelling is not sacred. It is outrageous and is but one of many fashions that have preceded it. It is hard to learn, harder to remember, and is expensive and difficult to use. It is only lack of business enterprise that retains spelling that requires the use of the letters p-h t-h-i-s, in the order given, to spell tiz—the first syllable in "p-h-t-h-i-s-i-c", which to the ear is tizic and to the eye a meaningless array of letters until the pronunciation is learned.

It would require no more time for children at school to learn the names of the thirty-two letters of the Phonetic English Alphabet and the sound each letter represents, than it would for them to learn the names of thirty-two of their schoolmates and to recognize each at sight. A child, who has learned the names of the letters and the sound each letter represents, can then correctly pronounce any word lettered by the letters of this alphabet, fluently and intelligently read any book thus printed, and properly letter any word that is correctly spoken in his presence. The use of this alphabet in schools, to test pupils' knowledge of orthoepy, would soon cause the masses to use the standard pronunciation of our language. This is clearly indicated in the four American dictionaries in which every sound in any word, respelled in the dictionaries, is indicated

FONETIC SPELIÐ.

Fonetic speliŋ, if yûzd in ôl scûl bucs, wud mêc ði acwiziʒun ov nolej bai ċildren ɑ pleʒur from ði dê ov ðar entrans at scûl, and wud sêv tu evri ċaild ði taim nau ricwaird tu memoraiz ði speliŋ and ði pronunsiêʒun ov wurdz leturd bai no rûl hwotevur. Ði curent speliŋ iz not sêcred. It iz autrêjus and iz but wun ov meni faʒunz ðat hav prisîded it. It iz hard tu lurn, hardur tu rimembur, and iz ecspensiv and dificult tu yûz. It iz onli lac ov biznes enturpraiz ðat ritênz speliŋ ðat ricwairz ði yûs ov ði leturz p-h-t-h-i-s, in ði ôrdur givn, tu spel tiz—ði furst silabl in "p-h-t-h-i-s-i-c", hwiċ tu ði îr iz tizic and tu ði ɑi ɑ mîniŋles arrê ov leturz until ði pronunsiêʒun iz lurnd.

It wud ricwair no mor taim fôr ċildren at scûl tu lurn ði nêmz ov ði ţurti-tû leturz ov ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet and ði saund îċ letur reprizents, ðan it wud fôr ðem tu lurn ði nêmz ov ţurti-tû ov ðar scûlmêts and tu recognaiz îċ at sait. Ɑ ċaild, hû haz lurnd ði nêmz ov ði leturz and ði saund îċ letur reprizents, can ðen correctli pronauns eni wurd leturd bai ði leturz ov ðis alfabet, flûentli and intelijentli rîd eni buc ðus printed, and prepurli letur eni wurd ðat iz correctli spocn in hiz prezens. Ði yûs ov ðis alfabet in scûlz, tu test piûpilz' nolej ov ôrtoepi, wud sûn cêz ði masez tu yûz ði standard pronunsiêʒun ov aur laŋgwej. Ðis iz clîrli indicêted in ði fôr Ɑmerican dicʒûneriz in hwiċ evri saund in eni wurd, rîspelt in ði

by a sign that, wherever found, indicates the same quality and quantity of sound. So do letters in phonetic spelling, where every letter represents a sound to be voiced in its place, where every letter is as certain in reading as is a note in music or a Roman numeral.

It requires but a few minutes' investigation to enable any one who can read English in current spelling to read the language in truthful spelling, a fact that can be proven from the pages in this book. Those who are first taught to read phonetic print can be taught to read current spelling also in much less time than is now required to learn to read the latter spelling first. Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, in his address before the Spelling Reform Association, at St. Louis, Jan. 17, 1878, said: "It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that children will learn to spell the English language far more correctly, and in one-half the time, by first learning to read in the phonetic way, which can be done in a few days."

There is no valid objection to phonetic spelling, except the slight inconvenience of changing, always inseparable from improvement in any department in the affairs of life. Partial investigation only is generally responsible for every objection yet offered to the use of a full phonetic alphabet to represent spoken words; to the use of an invention far reaching in beneficent effects on humanity in general. As stated by Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale, "Every theoretical and practical consideration makes in its favor."

diᶊuneriz, iz indicêted bai ɑ sain ðat, hwarevur faund, indicêts ðɨ sêm ewoliti and ewentiti ov saund. So dû leturz in fonetic speliŋ, hwar evri letur reprizents ɑ saund tu bî voist in its plês, hwar evri letur iz az surten in rîdiŋ az iz ɑ not in miûzic ôr ɑ Roman niûmural.

It ricwairz but ɑ fiû minits' investigêᶊun tu enêbl eni wun hû can rîd Iŋgliš in curent speliŋ tu rîd ðɨ laŋgwej in trûtful speliŋ, ɑ fact ðat can bî prûvn from ðɨ pêjez in ðis buc. ƑƟz hû ar furst têt tu rîd fonetic print can bî têt tu rîd curent speliŋ êlso in muč les taim ðan iz nau ricwaird tu lurn tu rîd ðɨ latur speliŋ furst. Dr. W. T. Harris, Commiᶊunur ov Ejucêᶊun, in hiz addres bifor ðɨ Speliŋ Rifôrm Assosiêᶊun, at St. Louis, Jan. 17, 1878, sed: "It haz bin demonstrêted bai acčual ecsperiment ðat čildren wil lurn tu spel ðɨ Iŋgliš laŋgwej far mor correctli, and in wun haf ðɨ taim, bai furst lurniŋ tu rîd in ðɨ fonetic wê, hwič can bî dun in ɑ fiû dêz."

ƑƟar iz no valid ɵjecᶊun tu fonetic speliŋ, ecsept ðɨ slait inconvînyens ov čênjiŋ, êlwêz inᶊeparabl from imprûvment in eni dipartment in ðɨ affarz ov laif. Parᶊal investigêᶊun onli iz jenurali risponsibl fôr evri ɵjecᶊun yet ofurd tu ðɨ yûs ov ɑ ful fonetic alfabet tu reprizent spocn wurdz; tu ðɨ yûs ov an invenᶊun far rîčiŋ in binefisent effects on hiumaniti in jenural. Az stêted bai Profesor W. D. Whitney, ov Yale, "Evri ðioretical and practical consiᶊurêᶊun mêcs in its fêvor."

THE PHONETIC ENGLISH ALPHABET.

The Phonetic English Alphabet is a labor saving invention. It was an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, for which the Author was awarded highest honors, its Medal and Diploma, and also a Special Diploma by its Board of Lady Managers. It was also an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, 1900, and there received Honorable Mention. Since 1893, at the suggestion of eminent scholars and advocates of spelling reform, a few changes have been made in the forms and in the assignment of some of the letters.

This alphabet has thirty-two letters, of which twenty-three are from the English alphabet, three are modified forms of a, o, u, and six are modified forms of consonant letters of the English alphabet to be used, if preferred, instead of the digraph consonants ch, dh, ng, sh, th, zh.

The vowel letters are those of the Scientific Alphabet, framed in 1877 by the Committee of the American Philological Association, who gave new names to a, e, i, u, c, g, h, w, y, named the digraph consonants, gave them alphabetic representation, and reported that "new letters would be desirable;" but they recommended no forms, no single letter then proposed for any of the consonant sounds, without representation in the English alphabet, being acceptable; which action has been approved by the Spelling Reform Association of the United States.

Of the twenty-one consonant letters of the English alphabet, eighteen are retained and three are rejected; k, q, and x. The letters k and q are rejected, because when not silent they

ÞI FONETIC IÐGLIŠ ALFABET.

ÞI Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet iz a lêbər sêviŋ invenšun. It woz an egzibit at ði Wurld'z Columbian Ecspozišun, in 1893, fər hwič ði Ôtər woz awêrded haiest onərz, its Medal and Diploma, and ôlso a Spešal Diploma bai its Bord ov Lêdi Manajərz. It woz ôlso an egzibit at ði Paris Ecspozišun, 1900, and ðar risîvd Onorabl Menšun. Sins 1893, at ði sugjesčun ov eminent scolarz and advocêts ov speliŋ rifôrm, a fiû čênjez hav bin mêd in ði fôrmz and in ði assainments ov sum ov ði leturz.

ÞIs alfabet haz ðurti-tû leturz, ov hwič twenti-trî ar from ði Iŋgliš alfabet, trî ar modifaid fôrmz ov a, o, u, and sics ar modifaid fôrmz ov consonant leturz ov ði Iŋgliš alfabet tu bî yûzd, if prifurd, insted ov ði daigraf consonants ch, dh, ng, sh, th, zh.

ÞI vauel leturz ar ðoz ov ði Saientifc Alfabet, frêmd in 1877 bai ði Commiti ov ði American Filolojical Assosiêšun, hû gêv niû nêmz tu a, e, i, u, c, g, h, w, y, nêmd ði daigraf consonants, gêv ðem alfabetic reprizentêšun, and riported ðat "niû leturz wud bî dizairabl;" but ðê recommended no fôrmz, no siŋgl letur ðen propozd fər eni ov ði consonant saundz, wiðaut reprizentêšun in ði Iŋgliš alfabet, bîiŋ acseptabl; hwič acšun haz bin apprûvd bai ði Speliŋ Rifôrm Assosiêšun ov ði Yunaited Stêts.

Ov ði twenti-wun consonant leturz ov ði Iŋgliš alfabet, êtîn ar ritênd and trî ar rijected; k, q, and x. ÞI leturz k and q ar ri-

have the sound of c, and x is rejected, because when not silent it has the sound of cs, gz, or z.

The prolongation of a vowel sound is indicated by the circumflex placed on a vowel letter. By this simple device the quantity of any vowel element is indicated to the reader. In ordinary print it is not necessary to designate prolongation of vowel sounds, except of i (ee) and e (ay), and occasionally of o (awe) and u (oo).

The order of the letters, their assignments, and their names are approved by the philologists, and with or without the new consonant letters this alphabet is in harmony with the recommendations of the American Philological Association. With its thirty-two letters and the circumflex it is a scientific and an ideal alphabet for the English language, and can be used to letter the words of other modern languages.

The new letters are not interlopers in the alphabet, out of place in a font of Roman type. They are clear in outline, legible in type and in print; are clean press letters, and are required to complete the English alphabet.

The printed page does not look much different from that in current spelling. The greater difference in its appearance is from dropping from words useless letters and from the consistent use of the letters, which difference is an improvement, resulting from change from incorrect to correct spelling for the English language.

jected, bicêz hwen not sailent ðê hav ði saund ov c, and x iz rijected, bicêz hwen not sailent it haz ði saund ov cs gz, ôr z.

Ði proloŋgêšun ov a vauel saund iz indicêted bai ði surcumflecs plêst on a vauel letur. Bai ðis simpl divais ði cwontiti ov eni vauel eliment iz indicêted tu ði rîdur. In ôrdineri print it iz not neseseri tu designêt proloŋgêšun ov vauel saundz, ecsept ov i (î) and e (ê), and occêžunali ov o (ô) and u (û).

Ði ôrdur ov ði leturz, ðar assainments, and ðar nêmz ar apprûvd bai ðî filolojists, and wiðout ôr wiðaut ði niû consonant leturz ðis alfabet iz in harmoni wið ði recommendêšunz ov ði American Filolojical Assosiêšun. Wið its ŧurti-tû leturz and ði surcumflecs it iz a saientific and an aidîal alfabet fôr ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej, and can bî yûzd tu letur ði wurdz ov uður modurn laŋgwejez.

Ði niû leturz ar not inturlopurz in ði alfabet, aut ov plês in a font ov Roman taip. Ðê ar clîr in autlain, lejibl in taip and in print; ar clîn pres leturz, and ar ricwaird tu complît ði Iŋgliš alfabet.

Ði printed pêj duz not luc muč difurent from ðat in curent speliŋ. Ði grêtur difurens in its appîrans iz from dropiŋ from wurdz yûsles leturz and from ði consistent yûs ov ði leturz, hwič difurens iz an imprûvment, rizultiŋ from ðênj from incorrect tu correct speliŋ fôr ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej.

NAMES OF THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The name of any vowel letter is the full sound of the element it is assigned to represent. The brief and full sound of the same vowel has the same name in spelling, but is pronounced, brief or full, according to the quantity of the element used in the syllable.

NAMES OF THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The name of any consonant letter is the sound of the element it is assigned to represent, followed or preceded by a particular vowel sound, but not the same vowel sound for each letter. The names of the consonant letters are given on the charts of the alphabet. See pp. 6 and 7.

RULE FOR SPELLING.

To spell:—Name in their proper order the letters, the sounds of which are heard when a syllable or word is correctly spoken. Examples:—

Bî-î-en	bin	(been)
bî-î-en	bîn	(bean)
bî-û-ef	buf	(buff)
hî-û-âr	hûr	(her)
âr-ô-âr	rôr	(roar)
tî-û-iŋ	tuŋ	(tongue)
ʤî-ê-es	ʤês	(chase)
ɖî-ô-zî	ɖôz	(those)
gî-î-es	gîs	(geese)
iʃ-î-pî	ʃip	(ship)
it-ai	ŧai	(thigh)

NÊMZ ΘV ŦI VΩUEL LETURZ.

Ŧi nêm ΘV eni vauel letur iz ŧi ful saund ΘV ŧi eliment it iz assaind tu reprizent. Ŧi brîf and ful saund ΘV ŧi sêm vauel haz ŧi sêm nêm in speliŋ, but iz pronaunst, brîf ôr ful, accôrdiŋ tu ŧi cwentiti ΘV ŧi eliment yûzd in ŧi silabl.

NÊMZ ΘV ŦI CΘNSΘNΩNT LETURZ

Ŧi nêm ΘV eni cΘnsonant letur iz ŧi saund ΘV ŧi eliment it iz assaind tu reprizent, folod ôr prisîded bai a particylar vauel saund, but not ŧi sêm vauel saund fôr îċ letur. Ŧi nêmz ΘV ŧi cΘnsonant leturz ar givn Θn ŧi ċarts ΘV ŧi alfabet. Sî pp. 6 and 7.

RÛL FÔR SPELIÐ.

Tu spel:—Nêm in ŧar prΘpur ôrdur ŧi leturz, ŧi saundz ΘV hwiċ ar hurd hwen a silabl ôr wurd iz correctli spocn. Egzamplz:—

Bî-î (bi) el-î-vî (lîv)	bi-lîv′	(be-lieve′)
bî-â-iŋ-cî	baŋc	(bank)
es-î-iŋ	siŋ	(sing)
es-î-iŋ-cî	siŋc	(sink)
es-î-en	sin	(sin)
es-î-en	sîn	(seen)
pî-û-es-tî	past	(past)
wû-û-dî	wud	(wood)
yî-î-ûr	yîr	(year)
wû-ô-el	wôl	(wall)
ûr-û-ƶî	rûƶ	(rouge)

THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In the English language there are thirty-two elementary sounds. Of this number eight are vowel sounds and twenty-four are consonant sounds. Vowel elements are prolonged in some syllables and words, and in some syllables a vowel sound is followed by another vowel sound, forming a diphthong, of which there are four.

DEFINITION OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

Vowel sounds are the most open, resonant, and continuable sounds uttered by the human voice; voice sounds issuing from the mouth clear and free; sounds in which the element of tone, modified and differentiated by positions of mouth organs (lips tongue and palate), iz predominant; sounds that can be uttered alone, as a, e, o, in am, end, omit. They are tone sounds, as distinguished from a fricative, in which rustling of breath between closely approximated organs is the predominant element; and as distinguished from a mute, in which the explosion of a closure is the characteristic.

DEFINITION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Consonant sounds are those sounds which, in speech, are heard only in connection with a vowel. The name "consonant

ÐI SOUNDZ OV ÐI IÐGLIŠ LAÐGWEJ.

In ði Iŋgliš langwej ðar ar turti-tû elimentari saundz. Ov ðis numbur êt ar vauel saundz and twenti-for ar consonant saundz. Vauel eliments ar proloŋd in sum silablz and wurdz, and in sum silablz a vauel saund iz folod bai anuður vauel saund, fôrmiŋ a difteŋ, ov hwič ðar ar for.

DEFINIŠUN OV VOUEL SOUNDZ.

Vauel saundz ar ði most opn, rezonant, and continyuabl saundz uturd bai ði hiûman veis; veis saundz išûiŋ from ði maut clîr and frî; saundz in hwič ði eliment ov ton, modifaid and difurenšiêted bai pozišunz ov maut ôrganz (lips, tuŋ, and palêt), iz pridominant; saundz ðat can bî uturd alon, az a, e, o, in am, end, omit. Ðê ar ton saundz, az distiŋgwišt from a fricativ, in hwič ruslin ov bret bitwîn closli approcsimêted ôrganz iz ði pridominant eliment; and az distiŋgwišt from a miût, in hwič ði ecspložun ov a cložur iz ði caracturistic.

DEFINIŠUN OV CONSONANT SOUNDZ.

Consonant saundz ar ðoz saundz hwič, in spîč, ar hurd onli in connecšun wið a vauel. Ði nêm "consonant" (Lat. con, "tu-

(Lat. con, "together"—sono, "sound") was given to indicate that the sound thus named could not be voiced alone, but only together with some vowel; p, b, t, d, are letters that represent consonant sounds.

The Century Dictionary defines a consonant sound as:—

"An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same l sound is consonant in apply, and vowel in apple; n is consonant in burned, but vowel in burden; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, r is much used as a vowel. On the other hand y and w are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from ee and oo. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called semivowels (also liquids.) According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into mutes (or stops, or checks, or explosives), as b and p, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; fricatives (spirants, and sibilants, etc.), as th and dh (Ŧh), f and v, s and z, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; nasals, as n, m, and ng, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and semivowel or liquid sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into labials, made with the lips, as p, b, f, v, m; dentals or linguals, made with the tip of the

geϯur''—sono, ''saund'') woz givn tu indicêt ϯat ϯi saund ϯus nêmd cud not bî voist alon, but onli tugeϯur wiϯ sum vauel; p, b, t, d, ar leturz ϯat reprizent consonant saundz.

ϮTi Century Dicšuneri difainz a consonant saund az:—

''An alfabetic eliment uϯur ϯan a vauel; wun ov ϯi closur, les rezonant and continyuabl, ov ϯi saundz mêciŋ up a spocn alfabet; an articyulêt uturans hwiċ iz combaind, tu fêrm a silabl, wiϯ anuϯur opnur uturans cêld a vauel. Consonants ar ϯi closur, and vauelz ϯi opnur, ov ϯi saundz ϯat mêc up ϯi alfabetic scêl ôr sistem ov a laŋgwej. But ϯar iz no absoliût lain ov distiŋcšun bitwîn ϯi tû clasez; and ϯi opnest ov ϯi consonants mê bî and ar yûzd az vauelz ôlso. ϮTus, ϯi sêm l saund iz consonant in applai, and vauel in apl; n iz consonant in burnd, but vauel in burdn; and in sum laŋgwejez, az Sanscrit and Polish, r iz muċ yûzd az a vauel. On ϯi uϯur hand y and w ar hardli, if at ôl, distiŋgwišabl from î and û. Suċ consonants, az standiŋ nîr ϯi baundari bitwîn consonant and vauel, ar ofn cêld semivauelz (ôlso licwidz). Accôrdiŋ tu ϯar digrî ov closnes, consonants ar divaided intu miûts (ôr steps, ôr ϯecs, ôr ecsplosivz), az b and p, hwiċ involv a complît cutiŋ ôf ov ϯi pasej ov ϯi breϯ; fricativz (spairants and sibilants, ets.), az ϯ and ϯ, f and v, s and z, in hwiċ a rusliŋ ôr fricšun ov ϯi breϯ trû a nîrli clozd pozišun ov ϯi ôrganz iz ϯi conspicyuus eliment; nêzalz, az n, m, and ŋ, accumpanid wiϯ admišun ov ϯi intonêted breϯ tu ϯi noz and its rezonans ϯar; and semivauel ôr licwid saundz, az ôlredi illustrêted. Accôrdiŋ tu ϯi ôrganz yûzd in prodiûsiŋ ϯem, ϯê ar divaided intu lêbialz, mêd wiϯ ϯi lips, az p, b, f, v, m; dentalz ôr liŋgwalz, mêd wiϯ ϯi tip ov ϯi tuŋ

tongue at or near the teeth, as t, d, th, dh (ŦH), n; palatals or gutturals, made with the back of the tongue, as k, g, ng; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into surd or breathed, as p, t, f, s, etc., and sonant or voiced or vocal, as b, d, v, z, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as hard and soft, as strong and weak, as sharp and flat,and so on)."

BRIEF AND FULL VOWELS.

In speech a vowel sound is sometimes uttered briefly, and when so uttered is termed the brief sound; at other times it is prolonged in speech, and when so uttered it is termed the full sound. The difference in the quantity of a vowel element used in different syllables should be designated in dictionaries and in school readers, that the reader may know, at sight of a word, the quantity as well as the quality of every vowel to be voiced in reading; but in ordinary print it is not necessary in every instance to designate the quantity of the vowel element used.

The terms "short" and "long", as ordinarily used, do not refer to sounds of the same quality, therefore, to prevent confusion, they are not used in this work to designate the brief and full sound of the same vowel element.

DIPHTHONGS.

When a vowel sound is followed by another in the same syllable these united vowel sounds are termed a diphthong, each

at êr nîr ði tît, az t, d, ŧ, ð, n; palatalz êr guturalz, mêd wið ði bac ev ði tuŋ, az c, g, ŋ; and sum laŋgwejez hav vêrius uður clasez. Ðen, accêrdiŋ az ðê ar mêd wið simpl bret, êr wið bret vocalaizd êr mêd sonant in ði lariŋcs, ðê ar divaided intu surd êr brîðd, az p, t, f, s, ets., and sonant êr veist êr vocal, az b, d, v, z, ets. (sumtaimz reŋli distiŋgwišt az hard and seft, az streŋ and wîc, az šarp and flat, and so en)."

BRÎF AND FUL VAUELZ.

In spîč a vauel saund iz sumtaimz uturd brîfli, and hwen so uturd iz turmd ði brîf saund; at uður taimz it iz proleŋd in spîč, and hwen so uturd it iz turmd ði ful saund. Ði difurens in ði cwentiti ev a vauel eliment yûzd in difurent silablz šud bî designêted in dicšuneriz and in scûl rîdurz, ðat ði rîdur mê no, at sait ev a wurd, ði cwentiti az wel az ði cweliti ev evri vauel tu bî veist in rîdiŋ; but in êrdineri print it iz net neseseri in evri instans tu designêt ði cwentiti ev ði vauel eliment yûzd.

Ði turmz "šêrt" and "leŋ," az êrdinerili yûzd, dû net rifur tu saundz ev ði sêm cweliti, ðarfor, tu privent confiûžun, ðê ar net yûzd in ðis wurc tu designêt ði brîf and ful saund ev ði sêm vauel eliment.

DIFŦOÐZ.

Hwen a vauel saund iz felod bai anuður in ði sêm silabl ðîz yunaited vauel saundz ar turmd a difteŋ, îč eliment ev hwič

element of which should be represented by its own letter instead of representing a diphthong by a single letter as is frequently done in current English spelling, as in "vine," "my," "mute," and in respellings of some of the dictionaries. The diphthongs of the English language are heard in the following words: mind, mound, mute, moist. There are no triphthongs in the English language.

REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUNDS.

The sounds of the English language are represented in current spelling by the letters of the English alphabet so used as to necessitate registering words in dictionaries for identification, the memorizing of the spelling or lettering of every word, and its pronunciation. In dictionaries and in many schoolbooks, enlarged alphabets are used to identify words. Each author or publisher uses the alphabet of his choice, and in nearly every instance, if not in every one, alphabetic law is violated. In this work the letters of the Phonetic English Alphabet are used to indicate correct pronunciation and to illustrate phonetic spelling, in which each letter is a symbol of a sound to be voiced in its place, and the same letter always represents the same sound or element.

The English language thus represented would soon become the diplomatic language of the world, if not a universal language, and spelling, as a school study, could be abolished.

ʃud bî reprizented bai its on letur insted ov reprizentiŋ a difteŋ bai a siŋgl letur az iz frîcwentli dun in curent Iŋgliʃ speliŋ, az in "vine," "my," "mute," and in rîspeliŋz ov sum ov ði dicʃuneriz. Ði difteŋz ov ði Iŋgliʃ laŋgwej ar hurd in ði feloiŋ wurdz: maind, maund, miût, moist. Ðar ar no trifteŋz in ði Iŋgliʃ laŋgwej.

REPRIZENTÊƧUN OV ÐI SΩUNDZ.

Ði saundz ov ði Iŋgliʃ laŋgwej ar reprizented in curent speliŋ bai ði leturz ov ði Iŋgliʃ alfabet so yûzd az tu nisesitêt rejisturiŋ wurdz in dicʃuneriz fôr aidentificêʃun, ði memoraiziŋ ov ði speliŋ ôr leturiŋ ov evri wurd, and its pronunsiêʃun. In dicʃuneriz and in meni scûlbucs, enlarjd alfabets ar yûzd tu aidentifai wurdz. Îd ôtor ôr publiʃur yûzez ði alfabet ov hiz dois, and in nîrli evri instans, if not in evri wun, alfabetic lê iz vaiolêted. In ðis wurc ði leturz ov ði Fonetic Iŋgliʃ Alfabet ar yûzd tu indicêt correct pronunsiêʃun and tu illustrêt fonetic speliŋ, in hwic îd letur iz a simbol ov a saund tu bî voist in its plês, and ði sêm letur ôlwêz reprizents ði sêm saund ôr eliment.

Ði Iŋgliʃ laŋgwej ðus reprizented wud sûn bicum ði diplomatic laŋgwej ov ði wurld, if not a yûnivursal laŋgwej, and speliŋ, az a scûl studi, cud bî aboliʃt.

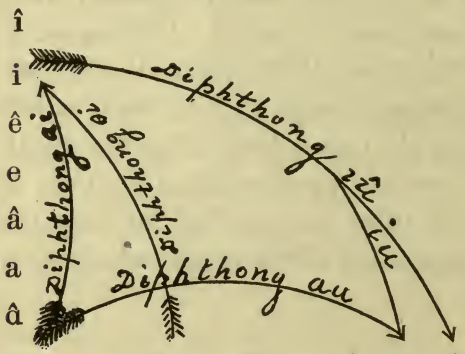
ANALYSIS OF THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

The following diagram is presented to facilitate comprehension of the position of the mouth organs while uttering the different vowel sounds. Its value for this purpose will be readily seen after having read the definition of the two classes of vowel sounds, in relation to their utterance, namely:

1. Fronted and Raised vowels;
2. Rounded vowels.

DIAGRAM OF VOWEL UTTERANCE.

y—consonant.



ɑ â ɐ ê o ô ʊ û u û w—consonant.

COGNATE SOUNDS.

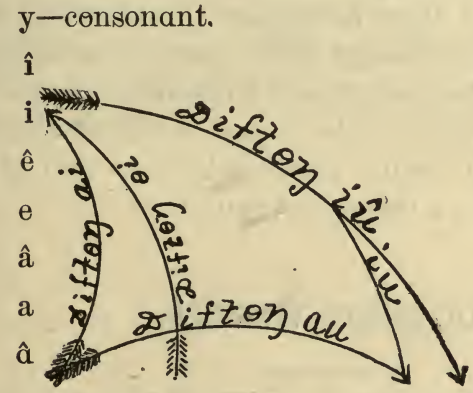
Full sounds	î,	ê,	â,	â,	ê,	ô,	û,	û.
Brief sounds	i,	e,	a,	ɑ,	ɐ,	o,	ʊ,	u.

ANALISIS OV ÐI VAUEL SAUNDZ.

Ði foloiŋ daiagram iz prizented tu fasilitêt comprihenšun ov ði pozišun ov ði maut ôrganz hwail uturing ði difurent vauel saundz. Its valyû fôr ðis purpus wil bî redili sîn aftur haviŋ red ði definišun ov ði tû clasez ov vauel saundz, in rilêšun tu ðar uturans, nêmli:

1. Frunted and Rêzd vauelz:
2. Raunded vauelz.

DAIAGRAM OV VAUEL UTURANS.



COGNÊT SAUNDZ.

Brîf saundz	i, e, a, a, e, o, u, u.
Ful saundz	î, ê, â, â, ê, ô, û, û.

FRONTED AND RAISED VOWELS.

Begin to pronounce the word ah, and, while uttering a continuous vowel sound, gradually raise the front part of the tongue to the position required to produce the sound oi î (ee) in police. In doing this a series of vowel sounds is produced and as indicated by the letters ɑ (ah) to î (ee) in the vertical line of letters of the diagram of vowel utterance, which sounds are as follows: 1, ɑ (ah) in above; 2, â (ah) in arm; 3, a (a(*ir*)) in am; 4, â (a(*ir*)) in air; 5, e (ay) in end; 6, ê (ay) in obey; 7, i (ee) in ill; 8, î (ee) in police. This utterance of the vowel sounds is termed Fronting and Raising, as it involves the act of raising the tongue; and since raising the tongue decreases the air passage above it, a vowel that is higher in this scale of vowel utterance, than another, is said to be more close or less open; one that is lower in the scale is said to be more open or not as close. The î (ee) in police is the closest vowel of the Fronted andRaised vowels and readily passes into the sound of y (yee), heard in ye, year, etc., a consonant sound.

ROUNDED VOWELS.

Begin to pronounce the word ah, and while uttering a continuous vowel sound, round the lips to the position required to produce the sound of û (oo) in rule. In doing this a series of vowel sounds is produced and in the order indicated by the letters ɑ (ah) to û (oo) in the horizontal line of letters of the dia-

FRUNTED AND RÊZD VOUELZ.

Bigin tu pronauns ði wurd ah, and, hwail uturiŋ a continyuus vauel saund, grajuali rêz ði frunt part ov ði tuŋ tu ði poziʃun ricwaird tu prodiûs ði saund ov î in polîs. In dûiŋ ðis a sîrîz ov vauel saundz iz prodiûst and az indicêted bai ði leturz a tu î in ði vurtical lain ov leturz in ði daiagram ov vauel uturans, hwič saundz ar az foloz: 1, â in abuv; 2, â in ârm; 3, â in am; 4, â in âr; 5, ê in end; 6, ê in obê; 7, î in il; 8, î in polîs. ðis uturans ov ði vauel saundz iz turmd Fruntiŋ and Rêziŋ, az it involvz ði act ov rêziŋ ði tûŋ; and sins rêziŋ ði tuŋ dicrîsez ði ar pasej abuv it, a vauel ðat iz haiur in ðis scêl ov vauel uturans, ðan anuður, iz sed tu bî mor clos ôr les opn; wun ðat iz lour in ði scêl iz sed tu bî mor opn ôr not az clos. ðî î in polîs iz ði closest vauel ov ði Frunted and Rêzd vauelz and redili pasez intu ði saund ov y (yî), hurd in yî, yîr, ets., a consonant saund.

ROUNDED VOUELZ.

Bigin tu pronauns ði wurd ah, and hwail uturiŋ a continyuus vauel saund, raund ði lips tu ði poziʃun ricwaird tu prodiûs ði saund ov û in rûl. In dûiŋ ðis a sîrîz ov vauel saundz iz prodiûst and in ði ôrdur indicêted bai ði leturz a tu û in ði horizontal lain ov leturz ov ði daiagram ov vauel utur-

gram of vowel utterance, which sounds are as follows: 1, ɑ (ah) in above; 2, â (ah) in arm; 3, ɔ (awe) in not; 4, ô (awe) in nor; 5, o (oh) in omit; 6, ô (oh) in old; 7, ʊ (u(*r*)) in hut; 8, û (u(*r*)) in hurt; 9, u (oo) in pull; 10, û (oo) in rule. This utterance of vowel sounds is termed Rounding, and since rounding brings the lips nearer together, a vowel that is rounded is said to be closer or less open than one that is not rounded. Û (oo) in rule is the closest vowel of the Rounded vowels and freely passes into the sound of w (woo), heard in woo, will, etc., a consonant sound.

The complete vowel scale is shown in the following diagram of vowel utterances which will be found to be very useful in drill work.

DIAGRAM OF SERIAL VOWEL UTTERANCE.

i î	e ê	a â	ɑ â	ɔ ô	o ô	ʊ û	u û
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

In teaching the vowel sounds, pupils should be required to give them in pairs as indicated, brief and full, and full and brief. This method will force pupils to see that full sounds are developed from the brief sounds. They should also be required to utter all of the vowel sounds in one continuous series of sounds, beginning with i (ee) and ending with û (oo). Concert and individual drills should be frequent.

ans, hwiđ saundz ar az feloz: 1, â in abuv; 2, â in ârm; 3, ê in net; 4, ê in nêr; 5, ô in omit; 6, ô in ôld; 7, û in hut; 8, û in hûrt; 9, û in pul; 10, û in rûl. Ƭis uturans ev vauel saundz iz turmd Raundiŋ, and sins raundiŋ briŋz đi lips nîrur tugeđur, a vauel đat iz raunded iz sed tu bî closur êr les opn đan wun đat iz net raunded. Û in rûl iz đi closest vauel ev đi Raunded vauelz and frîli pasez intu đi saund ev w (wû), hurd in wû, wil, ets., a consonant saund.

Ƭi complît vauel scêl iz šon in đi feloiŋ daiagram ev vauel uturansez hwiđ wil bî faund tu bî veri yûsful in dril wurc.

DAIAGRAM EV SÎRIAL VAUEL UTURANS.

i	î	e	ê	a	â	ɑ	ô	ɵ	ê	o	ô	u	û	u	û
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	

In tîđiŋ đi vauel saundz, piûpilz šud bî ricwaird tu giv đem in parz az indicêted, brîf and ful, and ful and brîf. Ƭis meted wil fors piûpilz tu sî đat ful saundz ar divelupt from đi brîf saundz. Ƭê šud ôlso bî ricwaird tu utur êl ev đi vauel saundz in wun continyuus sîrîz ev saundz, biginiŋ wiđ i and endiŋ wiđ û. Consurt and indivijual drilz šud bî frîcwent.

In the diagrams of vowel utterance given on preceding pages, the neutral vowel has the position given it by the American Philological Association. ɑ is made the medial point, passing in one direction to î and in the other to û.

The Author has long been of the opinion that the neutral vowel should be made the medial point. It belongs as much to one class of vowels as to the other.

The following diagram shows the neutral vowel at the medial point, the Fronted and Raised vowels (those produced by depressing the root of the tongue and raising its middle front), the Rounded vowels (those produced by raising the back part of the tongue and rounding the lips), and has key words which show the quality of each vowel sound of the English language, and how used (brief or full) in speech.

FRONTED AND RAISED VOWELS.				ROUNDED VOWELS.	
yee	y—consonant.			w—consonant.	woo
eel	î			û	rule
ill	i			u	pull
eight	ê			ô	old
				o	o-mit
end	e			ê	orb
air	â			ɔ	odd
			ɑ̂		alms
am	a				ask
		ɑ			
urge	û	û			urge
up		u			up
Key words.	Medial point.				Key words.

This classification of the vowels is fully sustained by Professor W. D. Whitney in his report on "Observations on vowel utterance by A. Schnyder," given in full in the Appen-

In ði daiagramz ov vauel uturans givn on prisîdiŋ pêjez, ði niûtral vauel haz ði poziƨun givn it bai ði American Filoləjical Assosiêƨun. Ω iz mêd ði mîdial point, pasiŋ in wun direcƨun tu î and in ði uður tu û.

Ði Ôtər haz ləŋ bin ov ði opinyun ðat ði niûtral vauel ƨud bî mêd ði mîdial point. It bileŋz az muč tu wun clas ov vauelz az tu ði uður.

Ði foloiŋ daiagram ƨoz ði niûtral vauel at ði mîdial point, ði Frunted and Rêzd vauelz (ðoz prodiûst bai dipresiŋ ði rût ov ði tuŋ and rêziŋ its midl frunt), ði Raunded vauelz (ðoz prodiûst bai rêziŋ ði bac part ov ði tuŋ and raundiŋ ði lips), and haz cî wurdz hwič ƨo ði cweliti ov îč vauel saund ov ði Iŋgliƨ laŋgwej, and hau yûzd (brîf ôr ful) in spîč.

FRUNTED AND RÊZD VΩUELZ.				RΩUNDED VΩUELZ.	
yîr	y—consonant.			w—consonant.	wûf
fîl	î			û	pûl
fil	i			u	pul
lêt	ê			ô	fôld
let	e			o	o-pêc′
cât	â			ê	nêr
cat	a			e	net
			â		câm
		ɑ			case
bûrn	û	û			hûrt
bun	u				hut
Cî wurdz.	Mîdial point.				Cî wurdz.

Ði clasificêƨun ov ði vauelz iz fuli ƨuƨtênd bai Profeƨor W. D. Whitney in hiz riport on "Obzurvêƨunz on vauel uturans bai A. Schnyder," givn in ful in ði Appendics, and bai ði

dix, and by the following from the second paragraph under O in the Standard Dictionary, page 1209: "If the tongue is lowered, o changes into ô, ɵ as in nôr, nɵt, and, the lips being unrounded, into ɑ in fɑther, or, without resonance, into ʊ as in sʊn."

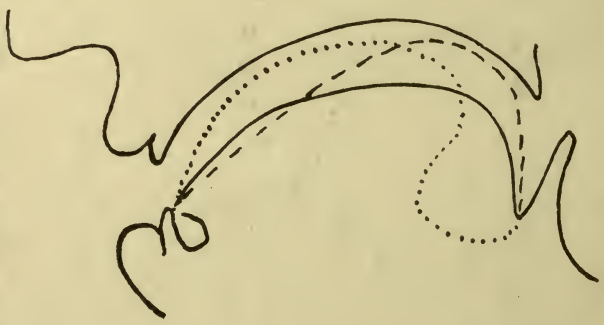
LINEAR ILLUSTRATION OF VOWEL UTTERANCE.

Fronted and Raised vowels ʊ ʉ a â e ê i î y-Con.

Rounded vowels ʊ ʉ ɑ ɑ̂ ɵ ɵ̂ o ô u û w-Con.

"Mixed Vowels" have received much attention in works prepared by those who had imperfect knowledge of the positions of the tongue in vowel utterance. With the neutral vowel as the medial point, the fallacy of such classification is clearly shown.

The following diagram is a reproduction of Professor A. Schnyder's illustration of observations on vowel utterance.



"The figure represents a perpendicular section of the mouth cavity, from the lips as far back as the veil of the palate and the epiglottis. The unbroken line shows the neutral position of the tongue; the broken line, the position for utter-

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foloiŋ from ði secund paragraf undur O in ði Standard Dicšuneri, pêj 1209: "If ði tuŋ iz lourd, o dênjez intu ê, e az in nêr, net, and, ði lips bîiŋ unraunded, intu a in faður, êr, wiðaut rezonans, intu u az in sun."

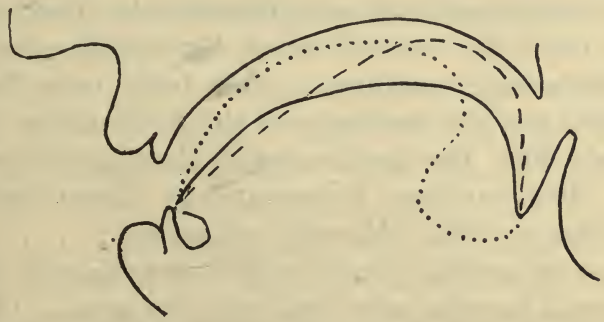
LINIAR ILLUSTRÊŠUN EV VAUEL UTURANS.

Frunted and Rêzd vauelz u û a â e ê i î y-Cen.

Raunded vauelz u û a â e ê o ô u û w-Cen.

"Miest Vauelz" hav risîvd muč attenšun in wurcs pripard bai ðoz hû had impurfect nolej ev ði pozišunz ev ði tuŋ in vauel uturans. Wið ði niûtral vauel az ði mîdial point, ði falasi ev suč clasificêšun iz clîrli šon.

Ði foloiŋ daiagram iz a rîproducšun ev Profesor A. Schnyder'z illustrêšun ev obzurvêšunz on vauel uturans.



Ði figyur reprizents a purpendicyular secšun ev ði mauð caviti, from ði lips az far bac az ði vêl ev ði palêt and ði epiglotis. Ði unbrocn lain šoz ði niûtral pozišun ev ði tuŋ; ði brocn lain, ði pozišun fêr uturiŋ û; ði doted lain, ðat fêr î. It

ing û; the dotted line, that for î. It is assumed that the point of the tongue is held throughout against the lower teeth." The position for uttering ê and ô or any other sounds, intermediate between the neutral vowel and the extremes, can be traced between those here given.

Teachers and pupils should compare this figure with that shown in Webster's International Dictionary, 1900 edition, and also with that shown in Bell's Visible Speech, 1867, for utterance of î (ee).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR UTTERING THE VOWEL SOUNDS.

"Speak clearly, if you speak at all;
Carve every word before you let it fall."

There is such a thing as standard English speech, from which, among good speakers, the variations are probably less than are the variations, allowed by law, in standard gold coin.

Dr. James A. H. Murray says, "the living word is sound cognizable by the ear, and must therefore be itself symbolized in order to reach the understanding through the eye."

In the phonetic spellings in this book, only the pronunciation which has the authority of the dictionaries, and which best accords with the tendencies of the English language, is recorded. This spelling represents, as stated by Professor W. D. Whitney, "The idiomatic utterance . . . . of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness." Dr. James A. H. Murray has the same idea when he says:— "Let us aim at producing a means of spelling what men mean to say, aim at saying, and in measured or formal speech or song do say, not at the shortcomings, which, though inseparable from speech, are none the less unintentional, and to be discouraged."

iz assiûmd ðat ði point ov ði tuŋ iz held ðrûaut agenst ði lour tît." ðI pozišun fôr uturiŋ ê and ô ôr eni uður saundz, inturmîdiêt bitwîn ði niûtral vauel and ði ecstrîmz, can bî trêst bitwîn ðoz hîr givn.

Tîčurz and piûpilz šud compar ðis figyur wið ðat šon in Webster'z Inturnašunal Dicšuneri, 1900 idišun, and ôlso wið ðat šon in Bell'z Vizibl Spîč, 1867, fôr uturans ov î.

INSTRUCŘUNZ FÔR UTURIÐ ðI VUUEL SUUNDZ.

"Spîc clîrli, if yû spîc at ôl;
Carv evri wurd bifor yû let it fôl."

ðar iz suč a tiŋ az standard Iŋgliš spîč, from hwič, amuŋ gud spîcurz, ði vêriêšunz ar probabli les ðan ar ði vêriêšunz, allaud bai lê, in standard gold coin.

Dr. James A. H. Murray sez, "ði liviŋ wurd iz saund cognaizabl bai ði îr, and must ðarfor bî itself simbolaizd in ôrdur tu rîč ði undurstandiŋ trû ði ai."

In ði fonetic speliŋz in ðis buc, onli ði pronunsiêšun hwič haz ði ôtoriti ov ði dicšuneriz, and hwič best accôrdz wið ði tendensiz ov ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej, iz ricôrded. ðis speliŋ reprizents, az stêted bai Profesor W. D. Whitney, "ðI idiomatic uturans . . . ov plên spîciŋ, ôr ov rîdiŋ alaud wið distiŋctnes." Dr. James A. H. Murray haz ði sêm aidîa hwen hî sez: "Let us êm at prodiûsiŋ a mînz ov speliŋ hwot men mîn tu sê, êm at sêiŋ, and in meżurd ôr fôrmal spîč ôr seŋ dû sê, not at ði šôrtcumiŋz, hwič, ðo inseparabl from spîč, ar nun ði les unintenšunal, and tu bî discurejd."

Mr. O.C. Blackmer says:—"The conversational weakenings of standard pronunciation will take care of themselves. They have no place in schools, nor in schoolbooks, though some of them may be found in modern dictionaries, which sometimes record what may be in pronunciation, but which ought not to be.

"The elementary vowel and consonant sounds are the 'primary,' 'guiding,' 'ruling,' 'distinct' concepts of standard, classic, English speech. Teachers should be instructed to utter correctly these primary concepts to their pupils, especially to those in the lower grades. They should be sure that these concepts are firmly fixed in the minds and in the vocal organs of the pupils. When the vocal organs are trained to utter correctly these concepts, and when the printed page appears in letters representing them, that is, in phonetic spelling, reading will almost come of itself, and the dictionary will not be needed to ascertain pronunciation. Every word will then show its own proper pronunciation without help from any other quarter. One of the strongest arguments in favor of phonetic spelling is, that it will act as a most powerful agent in the conservation of our present, standard, English speech."

Dr. F. W. Fricke, President of the German Spelling Reform Association, says:—"Language has no other purpose than to express thought. The means to this end are sounds, and their symbols, letters. From this nature of language, it follows that only those sounds which serve for the audible representation of ideas, and only those letters by which these sounds are visibly represented, have speech value.

"In the representation of sounds in writing, science demands that the notation be grammatically and logically correct, that it indicate the sound, the quantity and the accent, and

Mr. O. C. Blackmer sez:—"Ði conversêšunal wîciŋz ov standard pronunsiêšun wil têc car ov ðemselvz. Ði hav no plês in scûlz, nôr in scûlbucs, ðo sum ov ðem mê bî faund in modurn dicšuneriz, hwič sumtaimz ricêrd hwot mê bî in pronunsiêšun, but hwič ôt not tu bî.

"Ði elimentari vauel and consonant saundz ar ði 'praimari,' 'gaidiŋ,' 'rûliŋ,' 'distiŋct' consepts ov standard, clasic, Iŋgliš spîč. Tîčurz šud bî instructed tu utur correctli ðîz praimari consepts tu ðar piûpilz, espešali tu ðoz in ði lour grêdz. Ði šud bî sûr ðat ðîz consepts ar furmli ficst in ði maindz and in ði vocal ôrganz ov ði piûpilz. Hwen ði vocal ôrganz ar trênd tu utur correctli ðîz consepts, and hwen ði printed pêj appîrz in leturz reprizentiŋ ðem, ðat iz, in fonetic speliŋ, rîdiŋ wil ôlmost cum ov itself, and ði dicšuneri wil not bî nîded tu asurtên pronunsiêšun. Evri wurd wil ðen šo its on propur pronunsiêšun witaut help from eni uður cwôrtur. Wun ov ði strəŋgest argiuments in fêver ov fonetic speliŋ iz, ðat it wil act az a most pauurful êjent in ði consurvêšun ov aur prezent, standard, Iŋgliš spîč."

Dr. F. W. Fricke, Prezident ov ði German Speliŋ Rifôrm Assosiêšun, sez:—"Laŋgwej haz no uður purpus ðan tu ecspres tôt. Ði mînz tu ðis end ar saundz, and ðar simbolz, leturz. From ðis nêður ov laŋgwej, it feloz ðat onli ðoz saundz hwič surv fôr ði ôdibl reprizentêšun ov aidîaz, and onli ðoz leturz bai hwič ðîz saundz ar vizibli reprizented, hav spîč valyû.

"In ði reprizentêšun ov saundz in raitiŋ, saiens dimandz ðat ði notêšun bî grammaticali and lojicali correct, ðat it indicêt ði saund, ði cwəntiti and ði acsent, and ðat it fôrm an ôrganizm.

that it form an organism. It also requires that regard be had to existing circumstances, and that in the establishment of a phonetic form of writing, the style of pronunciation which obtains in careful and formal speech, and is reflected in the dictionaries and in school usage, be followed, in preference to the quick, careless, slurring pronunciation heard in colloquial utterance, or in local or dialectal speech.

"The English alphabet must be made as far as possible international, that is, it must conform to the 'Roman values.' Such conformity will make it easy for foreigners to learn the English language, and will serve thus in addition to promote its acceptance as the world language."

In an address before the American Philological Association, 1888, Dr. Francis A. March said:— "There is standard speech, as there is common law . . . . . Our pronouncing dictionaries have heretofore given the full, distinct sounds of English words as uttered by trained orators speaking them with emphasis. In American schools these sounds are carefully taught, and constitute the primary concept of the word.

"Teaching pronounciation has two parts, first;—giving a clear and distinct concept of the sound to be uttered; second, training the vocal organs to make the sound correctly upon a volition to utter the concept.

"We do not in speaking will to move each separate muscle; we only will to make the sound, to utter the concept."

No schoolbook, no dictionary of the English language has yet been published from which the exact or definite sounds of vowels in all syllables can be ascertained. All dictionaries of the English language have characters to represent sounds termed "intermediate" or "variant," whatever these words may mean, and "obscure" sounds.

It ôlso ricwairz ƈat rigard bî had tu egzistiŋ surcumstansez, and ƈat in ƈi establiſment ov a fonetic fôrm ov raitiŋ, ƈi stail ov pronunsiêſun hwiƈ obtênz in carful and fôrmal spiƈ, and iz riflected in ƈi diƈſuneriz and in scûl yûzej, bî folod, in prefurens tu ƈi cwic, carles, sluriŋ pronunsiêſun hurd in collocwial uturans, ôr in local ôr daialectal spiƈ.

"Ƈi Iŋgliſ alfabet must bî mêd az far az posibl inturnaſunal, ƈat iz, it must confôrm tu ƈi 'Roman valyûz.' Suƈ confôrmiti wil mêc it îzi fêr forenurz tu lurn ƈi Iŋgliſ laŋgwej, and wil surv ƈus in addiſun tu promot its acseptans az ƈi wurld laŋgwej."

In an addres bifor ƈi Ɑmerican Filoloǰical Assosiêſun, 1888, Dr. Francis A. March sed:—"Ƈar iz standard spiƈ, az ƈar iz comun lô . . . . . Ɑur pronaunsiŋ diƈſuneriz hav hîrtufor givn ƈi ful, distiŋct saundz ov Iŋgliſ wurdz az uturd bai trênd oratorz spîciŋ ƈem wiƈ emfasis. In Ɑmerican scûlz ƈîz saundz ar carfuli têt, and constitiût ƈi praimari consept ov ƈi wurd.

"Tîdiŋ pronunsiêſun haz tû parts, furst;—giviŋ a clîr and distiŋct consept ov ƈi saund tu bî uturd; secund, trêniŋ ƈi vocal ôrganz tu mêc ƈi saund correctli upon a voliſun tu utur ƈi consept.

"Wî dû not in spîciŋ wil tu mûv îƈ separêt musl; wî onli wil tu mêc ƈi saund, tu utur ƈi consept."

No scûlbuc, no diƈſuneri ov ƈi Iŋgliſ laŋgwej haz yet bin publiſt from hwiƈ ƈi egzact ôr definit saundz ov vauelz in ôl silablz can bî asurtênd. Ôl diƈſuneriz ov ƈi Iŋgliſ laŋgwej hav caracturz tu reprizent saundz turmd "inturmîdiêt" ôr "vêriant," hwotevur ƈîz wurdz mê mîn, and "obsciûr" saundz.

The Century Dictionary, on page 1 of Vol. 1, says:—"The 'long 'a' of fate is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of 'long e': i. e., it is a slide from the e sound of they down to the i sound of pique.

"From this vanish the a of fare and bare and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the 'short a' of fat; hence the a sound of fare is in the respellings of this work written with ã."

As an instructor of children in voicing words, what sound should a teacher give to the Century's "a" with the wave line above it? The Century Dictionary does not tell what the sound is or should be.

The Century Dictionary also says, on page 1 of Vol. 1:—

"There is also a class of words like ask, fast, ant, in which some pronounce the vowel simply as 'short a,' while some give it the full open sound of a in far, and yet others make it something intermediate between the two: such an a is represented in this work by à."

From this description of the power of à, what teacher can tell what sound should be uttered for this vowel? "Something intermediate" between the vowel in hat and the vowel in arm is the instruction of the Century Dictionary, but what is the exact and definite sound of a in ask?

Webster's International Dictionary, 1900, p. lxi, says â is used only "in syllables closed by r and more or less strongly accented; as in câre, shâre, compâre, pârent, plowshâre. . . . . The sound is the narrow correlate of the wide a (am) . . . It is not simply a prolongation of that sound; though, if we attempt such prolongation, the organs naturally and unconciously slide into a position which gives the sound in question;

ƕi Century Dicšuneri, on pêj 1 ov Vol. 1, sez:—"ƕi 'loŋ ê' ov fêt iz not strictli wun saund, but endz wit a vanišiŋ saund ov 'loŋ î': ƕat iz, it iz a slaid from ƕi ê saund ov ƕê daun tu ƕi î saund ov pîc.

"From ƕis vaniš ƕi a ov far and bar and ƕar laic iz frî, hwail it haz ôlso an opnur saund, and iz îvn, in ƕi mauƕz ov meni spîcurz, indistiŋgwišabl in cwoliti from ƕi 'šôrt a' ov fat; hens ƕi a saund ov far iz in ƕi rîspeliŋz ov ƕis wurc ritn wit ã."

Az an instructor ov čildren in voisiŋ wurdz, hwot saund šud a tîčur giv tu ƕi Century'z "a" wit ƕi wêv lain abuv it? ƕi Century Dicšuneri duz not tel hwot ƕi saund iz ôr šud bî.

ƕi Century Dicšuneri ôlso sez, on pêj 1 ov Vol. 1:—"ƕar iz ôlso a clas ov wurdz laic asc, fast, ant, in hwič sum pronauns ƕi vauel simpli az 'šôrt a,' hwail sum giv it ƕi ful opn saund ov a in fâr, and yet uƕurz mêc it sumtiŋ inturmîdiêt bitwîn ƕi tû: sud an a iz reprizented in ƕis wurc bai å."

From ƕis discripšun ov ƕi pauur ov å, hwot tîčur can tel hwot saund šud bî uturd fôr ƕis vauel? "Sumtiŋ inturmîdiêt" bitwîn ƕi vauel in hat and ƕi vauel in arm iz ƕi instrucšun ov ƕi Century Dicšuneri, but hwot iz ƕi egzact and definit saund ov a in asc?

Webster'z Inturnašunal Dicšuneri, 1900, p. lxi, sez â iz yûzd onli "in silablz clozd bai r and mor ôr les strəŋli acsented; az in câr, šâr, compâr, pârent, plaušâr. . . . ƕi saund iz ƕi naro cerilêt ov waid a (am). . . . It iz not simpli a proləŋgêšun ov ƕat saund, ƕo, if wî attempt sud proləŋgêšun, ƕi ôrganz naƕurali and unconšusli slaid intu a pozišun hwič givz ƕi saund in cwesčun; ƕê mê, hauevur, turn tu a mor opn pozišun

they may, however, turn to a more open position and thus give out a harsh, flat, nasal sound, which would be quite wrong."

If the sound of a in care is not the sound of a in am prolonged, what sound is it?

Of the Websterian character à, it says, on the same page:— "This is the sound to be preferred in certain words or syllables ending in sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd; as ask, staff, graft, path, pass, grasp, last, dance, chant, command; and in some other cases; besides its frequent use in unaccented syllables, for one class of which it will be indicated in this dictionary by *a*, the italic form of the letter.

"This vowel is to be clearly distinguished from a (am, hat). In organic position it lies between this and a (arm); but in quality, as well as position, more nearly resembles the latter."

The exact and definite sound of a in ask is the sound it has in standard English speech. What the sound is this dictionary does not state.

The Standard Dictionary, on page 2105, says:— "The elementary sound a appears short as in at, long as in fare, obscure as in accord. . . .

"Obscure a as in accord is found in such unaccented syllables as have a formal distinct pronunciation like short a in at, and also a colloquial pronunciation varying towards u in but, bûrn, etc."

The Standard leaves no room for doubt as to the quality or quantity of the vowel element in care, but is obscure on the sound of a in accord, and fails to identify it. What does standard English speech demand? Evidently the sound of a in at. When this sound is changed to the sound of u in hut, hurt, it is not standard, but careless, slurring speech.

and ðus giv aut ɑ harš, flat, nêzal saund, hwiċ wud bî cwait roŋ."

If ði saund ɵv a in car iz nɵt ði saund ɵv a in am proloŋd, hwɵt saund iz it?

Ɵv ði Websterian caractur à, it sez, ɵn ði sêm pêj:—"Ði iz ði saund tu bî prifurd in surten wurdz êr silablz endiŋ in sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nt, nd; az ask, staff, graft, path, pass, grasp, last, dance, chant, cɵmand; and in sum uður cêsez; bisaidz its frîcwent yûs in unacsented silablz, fêr wun clas ɵv hwiċ it wil bî indicêted in ðis diċšuneri bai *a*, ði italic fêrm ɵv ði letur."

"Ði vauel iz tu bî clîrli distiŋgwišt frɵm a (am, hat). In êrganic pozišun it laiz bitwîn ðis and ɑ (arm); but in cwɵliti, az wel az pozišun, mor nîrli rizemblz ði latur."

Ði egzact and definit saund ɵv ɑ in ask iz ði saund it haz in standard Iŋgliš spîċ. Hwɵt ði saund iz ðis diċšuneri duz nɵt stêt.

Ði Standard Diċšuneri, ɵn pêj 2105, sez:—"Ði elimentari saund a appîrz šôrt in at, and loŋ az in far, ɵbsciûr in accôrd.

* * * * *

"Ɵbsciûr a az in accôrd iz faund in suċ unacsented silablz az hav ɑ fôrmal distiŋct pronunsiêšun laic šôrt a in at, and êlso ɑ cɵllocwial pronunsiêšun vêriiŋ toardz u in but, bûrn, ets."

Ði Standard lîvz no rûm fêr daut az tu ði cwɵliti êr cwɵntiti ɵv ði vauel eliment in car, but iz ɵbsciûr ɵn ði saund ɵv a in accôrd, and fêlz tu aidentifai it. Hwɵt duz standard Iŋgliš spîċ dimand? Evidentli ði saund ɵv a in at. Hwen ðis saund iz dênjd tu ði saund ɵv u in hut, hurt, it iz nɵt standard, but carles, sluriŋ spîċ.

On the same page the Standard says of its ɑ with a breve under it, that it "is used to denote words of variant pronunciation like ask, fast. These words have a formal pronunciation substantially like ɑ in arm, calm, etc., and also a frequent pronunciation verging to a in as, am. An intermediate sound has been a favorite American suggestion."

Of its ɑ unmarked and termed "obscure," it says, it "is used in unaccented syllables which if accented would have strong or variant ɑ sound, but lose their proper resonance for want of vocal effort, and verge toward an obscure sound like ʊ in bʊt, bûrn."

The Standard has a letter for the vowel sound in arm, and also one for the vowel sound in but, and employs means to designate the quantity of the vowel element used in any syllable. It admits that certain classes of words have a formal and distinct pronunciation, yet introduces distinct letters to indicate that the vowel sounds in such words are "obscure" or "variant."

With such notation in the dictionary, what sound should teachers give to these "obscure" and "variant" signs? That which formal and distinct utterance demands? Or that which is only heard from the mouths of careless, slurring speakers, who sink all the vowel sounds of our language toward or into that of the neutral vowel?

In standard English speech there are no "intermediate," or "variant," or "obscure" sounds. In this work no such sounds are recognized.

Worcester's Dictionary is now being revised: therefore the "obscure" characters found in the last edition to indicate pronunciation are not at this time subject to criticism.

Ðn ði sêm pêj ði Standard sez ðv its a wid a brîv undur it, ðat it "iz yûzd tu dinot wurdz ðv vêriant pronunsiêšun laic asc, fast. Ðîz wurdz hav a fôrmal pronunsiêšun substanšali laic a in arm, cam, ets., and ôlso a frîcwent pronunsiêšun vurjiŋ tu a in az, am. An inturmîdiêt saund haz bin a fêvorit Ðmerican sugjesšun."

Ðv its a unmarct and turmd "ðbsciûr," it sez, it "iz yûzd in unacsented silablz hwid if acsented wud hav streŋ ôr vêriant a saund, but lûz ðar prepur rezonans fôr wênt ðv vocal efort, and vurj toard an ðbsciûr saund laic u in but, bûrn."

Ði Standard haz a letur fôr ði vauel saund in arm, and ôlso wun fôr ði vauel saund in but, and emploiz mînz tu designêt ði cwentiti ðv ði vauel eliment yûzd in eni silabl. It admits ðat surten clasez ðv wurdz hav a fôrmal and distiŋct pronunsiêšun, yet introdiûsez distiŋct leturz tu indicêt ðat ði vauel saundz in suč wurdz ar "ðbsciûr" ôr "vêriant."

Wid suč notêšun in ði dicšuneri, hwet saund šud tîčurz giv tu ðîz "ðbsciûr" and "vêriant" sainz? Ðat hwič fôrmal and distiŋct uturans dimandz? Ôr ðat hwič iz onli hurd frem ði maudz ðv carles, sluriŋ spîcurz, hû siŋc ôl ði vauel saundz ðv aur laŋgwej toard ôr intu ðat ðv ði niûtral vauel?

In standard Iŋgliš spîč ðar ar no "inturmîdiêt," ôr "vêriant" ôr "ðbsciûr" saundz. In ðis wurc no suč saundz ar recognaizd.

Worcester'z Dicšuneri iz nau bîiŋ rivaizd: ðarfor ði "ðbsciûr" caracturz faund in ði last idišun tu indicêt pronunsiêšun ar not at ðis taim subject tu critisizm.

The great English Dictionary now being published, of which Dr. James A. H. Murray is editor in chief, thus describes one of the letters used to indicate correct pronunciation:—"The vowel in pass, command, variously identified by different speakers with a in man, and a in father, is symbolized by the avowedly ambiguous ɑ. "

With a symbol to indicate standard English speech, which symbol, by the authority of the dictionaries, may be given in the same syllable, not one, but several different sounds, the wonder is that the corruptions of English speech have not been such as to have long since compelled the adoption of a full alphabet, and the use of phonetic spellings, in order to preserve the identity of our spoken language. In the following lessons full instructions are given for uttering each distinct quality of vowel sound in the English language; and the accompanying exercises disclose the fact that the vowel element, brief or full, in any syllable, can be identified and can be represented by a letter of the Phonetic English Alphabet, which letter is used to symbolize no other sound.

In the exercises in this book, presented as aids in training the vocal organs to utter the sounds, will be found every key word used in the following dictionaries:—Century, Standard, Webster's International, Worcester's, Phonetic, Walker, Encyclopedic, Stormonth, Imperial.

The following twenty exercises contain all the vowel elements, brief and full, of the English language, and also all of the vowel combinations used to express diphthongs. The vowel elements are identified for the reader and are represented by eight vowel letters. The prolongation of a vowel element is indicated by a diacritic common to all the vowel symbols.

Ði grêt Iŋgliš Dicšuneri nau biiŋ publišt, ov hwič Dr. James A. H. Murray iz editor in čîf, ðus discraibz wun ov ði leturz yûzd tu indicêt correct pronunsiêšun:—"Ði vauel in pas, command, vêriusli aidentifaid bai difurent spîcurz wið a in man, and a in fačur, iz simbolaizd bai ði avauedli ambigyuus a."

Wið a simbol tu indicêt standard Iŋgliš spîč, hwič simbol, bai ði ôteriti ov ði dicšuneriz, mê bî givn in ði sêm silabl, not wun, but sevural difurent saundz, ði wundur iz ðat ði corrupšunz ov Iŋgliš spîč hav not bin suč az tu hav loŋ sins compeld ði adopšun ev a ful alfabet, and ði yûs ov fonetic speliŋz, in ôrdur tu prizurv ði aidentiti ov aur spocn laŋgwej. In ði foloiŋ lesnz ful instrucšunz ar givn fôr uturiŋ îč distiŋct cweliti ov vauel saund in ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej; and ði accumpaniiŋ ecsursaizez discloz ði fact ðat ði vauel eliment, brîf ôr ful, in eni silabl, can bî aidentifaid and can bî reprizented bai a letur ov ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet, hwič letur iz yûzd tu simbolaiz no učur saund.

In ði ecsursaizez in ðis buc, prizented az êdz in trêniŋ ði vocal ôrganz tu utur ði saundz, wil bî faund evri cî wurd yûzd in ði foloiŋ dicšuneriz:—Century, Standard, Webster'z Inturnašunal, Worcester'z, Phonetic, Walker, Encyclopedic, Stormonth, Imperial.

Ði foloiŋ twenti ecsursaizez contên ôl ði vauel eliments, brîf and ful, ov ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej, and ôlso ôl ov ði vauel combinêšunz yûzd tu ecspres diftoŋz. Ði vauel eliments ar aidentifaid fôr ði rîdur and ar reprizented bai êt vauel leturz. Ði proloŋgêšun ov a vauel eliment iz indicêted bai a daiacritic comun tu ôl ði vauel simbolz.

LESSON I. SOUND OF U (u(r)).

Pronounce the word hut, slowly and distinctly, then attempt to pronounce hut omitting the first sound, that of h. Try again, omitting the first and the last sound, that of h and of t. The sound heard is an elementary vowel sound, represented in the Phonetic English Alphabet and in the Scientific Alphabet by the new letter u (u (r)). This vowel sound prolonged is heard in hurt, and when prolonged is followed by the sound of r. In ordinary print, it is not always necessary to use a sign to indicate its prolongation, its position before r being sufficient. SeeAppendix.

This vowel is termed the neutral vowel and is so called because it does not belong exclusively to either of the two classes of vowel sounds. It may as rightfully begin one series as the other. It is the most natural and most easily uttered of all the vowel sounds, and, because of this fact, any vowel sound carelessly uttered by a lazy speaker tends towards this sound. The so called obscure vowels are those which are improperly voiced by careless speakers.

To produce this sound, open the mouth slightly, with tongue and lips in their most natural position of indifference, and force vocalized breath from the larynx into and from the mouth. Its full sound is this element prolonged.

This sound is not suppressed before r by those who use only standard English pronunciation. In current spelling it is designated by ea, e, i, o, oo, ou, on, u, y, eo, hu, io, oe, oi, ow, eou, as in heard, offer, verb, tapir, bird, son, word, blood, young, tongue, tub, turn, zephyr, myrrh, dungeon, humble, cushion, does, porpois, gallows, gorgeous.

LESN I. SAUND ΘV U (ûh).

Pronauns ði wurd hut, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen attempt tu pronauns hut omitiŋ ði furst saund, ðat ɵv h. Trai agen, omitiŋ ði furst and ði last saund, ðat ɵv h and ɵv t. Ði saund hurd iz an elimentari vauel saund, reprizented in ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet and in ði Saientific Alfabet bai ði niû letur u. Ði vauel saund proloŋd iz hurd in hurt, and hwen proloŋd iz folod bai ði saund ɵv r. In ôrdineri print, it iz nɵt ôlwêz neseseri tu yûz a sain tu indicêt its proloŋgêšun, its pozišun bifor r bîiŋ suffišent. SîAppendics.

Ði vauel iz turmd ði niûtral vauel and iz so cêld bicêz it duz nɵt biloŋ ecsclûsivli tu îður ɵv ði tû clasez ɵv vauel saundz. It mê az raitfuli bigin wun sîrîz az ði uður. It iz ði most naðural and most îzili uturd ɵv ôl ði vauel saundz, and, bicêz ɵv ðis fact, eni vauel saund carlesli uturd bai a lêzi spîcur tendz toardz ðis saund. Ði so cêld ɵbsciûr vauelz ar ðoz hwið ar impropurli voist bai carles spîcurz.

Tu prodiûs ðis saund, opn ði mauț slaitli, wið ði tuŋ and lips in ðar most naðural pozišun ɵv indifurens, and fors vocalaizd bret from ði lariŋcs intu and from ði mauț. Its ful saund iz ðis eliment proloŋd.

Ði saund iz nɵt supprest bifor r bai ðoz hû yûz onli standard Iŋgliš pronunsiêšun. In curent speliŋ it iz designêted bai ea, e, i, o, oo, ou, on, u, y, eo, hu, io, oe, oi, ow, eou, az in heard, offer, verb, tapir, bird, son, word, blood, young, tongue, tub, turn, zephyr, myrrh, dungeon, humble, cushion, does, porpois, gallows, gorgeous.

EXERCISE I. BRIEF SOUND OF U (u(r)).

hut, bud, buzz, buff, hub, hunch, snub, ton, tun, trunk,
hut bud buz buf hub hunĉ snub tun tun truŋc

cut, cuff, cub, fun, tongue, run, gum, but, won'der, some,
cut cuf cub fun tuŋ run gum but wun'dur sum

cup, does, bunch, sup, shun, hung, cov'er, zeph'yr, sum,
cup duz bunĉ sup šun huŋ cuv'ur zef'ur sum

up, num'ber, hov'er, of'fer, wel'come, ta'per, un'der, suf'fer.
up num'bur huv'ur of'ur wel'cum tê'pur un'dur suf'ur

EXERCISE II. FULL SOUND OF Û (u(r)).

hurt, learn, earn, urn, earth, worse, myrrh, stern, thirst,
hûrt lûrn ûrn ûrn ûrt wûrs mûr stûrn ţûrst

hearse, vir'tue, bird, urge, curl, fer'vid, con-cur', jerk, cur,
hûrs vûr'ĉû bûrd ûrj cûrl fûr'vid con-cûr' jûrc cûr

irk'some, per-vert', serge, surge, search, world, fern, sir, burr,
ûrc'sum pur-vûrt' sûrj sûrj sûrĉ wûrld fûrn sûr bûr

myr'tle, purse, churn, purge, nurse, smirch, firm, wor'ker.
mûr'tl pûrs ĉûrn pûrj nûrs smûrĉ fûrm wûr'cur

LESSON II. SOUND OF Ɑ (âh).

Pronounce the word a-dopt, slowly and distinctly, then pronounce the first sound only of the word a-dopt, the sound represented by a. This is a vowel element. It is the purest of the vowel sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come out with the least modifying interference or obstruction by the parts of the mouth.

ECSURSAIZ I. BRÎF SAUND ΘV U (ûh).

mut'ter, nev'er, na'tion, lov'er, trudge, fash'ion, stud'y, fund,
mut'ur nev'ur nê'shun luv'ur truj faš'un stud'i fund

let'ter, mon'ey, in'dus-try, in'fer-ence, sub-mit', can'non, stunt,
let'ur mun'i in'dus-tri in'fur-ens sub-mit' can'un stunt

mud'dy, mar'tyr-dom, ful'crum, vir-gul'tum, ful'gent, e-lix'ir,
mud'i mâr'tur-dum ful'crum vur-gul'tum ful'jent i-lics'ur

cur'ry, flur'ry, hur'ry, sur'ry, wor'ry, crust, grub, rub'bing.
cur'i flur'i hur'i sur'i wur'i crust grub rub'iŋ

ECSURSAIZ II. FUL SAUND ΘV Û (ûh).

turn, worth, work, pearl, purl, mur'mur, er'mine, bur'gher,
tûrn wûrt wûrc pûrl pûrl mûr'mur ûr'min bûr'gur

churl, surd, lurk, furl, hurl, berg, berth, birth, ber'gan-der,
ċûrl sûrd lûrc fûrl hûrl bûrg bûrt bûrt bûr'gan-dur

Ber'tha, bur'sal, birl, burgh, burn, birr. birth'wort, ber'bine,
Bûr'ta bûr'sal bûrl bûrg bûrn bûr bûrt'wûrt bûr'bin

tur'bid, irk, ber'ga-mot, burst, birch, first, heard, girl, her.
tûr'bid ûrc bûr'ga-mot bûrst bûrċ fûrst hûrd gûrl hûr

LESN II. SAUND ΘV A (âh).

Pronauns ði wurd a-dopt, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen pronauns ði furst saund onli ov ði wurd a-dopt, ði saund reprizented bai a. Ðis iz a vauel eliment. It iz ði piûrest ov ði vauel saundz, bîiŋ ðat hwiċ iz naċurali sent fort bai ði hiûman ôrganz ov uturans hwen ði maut and trot ar waidli opnd, and ði ton from ði lariŋcs sufurd tu cum aut wiŧ ði lîst modifaiiŋ inturfîrens ôr obstrucšun bai ði parts ov ði maut.

To make this sound, open the mouth wide with the tongue nearly flat in the mouth, its tip in contact with the lower incisor teeth, raise the back of the tongue, and, while the mouth organs are in this position, force from the mouth vocalized breath.

This sound is heard in the word ask, path, and wherever in the English language the letter a constitutes or ends an unaccented syllable, before f, l, m, n, r, and before a continuous consonant (f, n, s) followed by a second consonant. Prolonged, it is heard in the word arm.

The greater difference between the brief and full sound of this vowel is in the quantity of the element used, there being but very slight, if any, difference in the quality of the sounds, as the mouth organs are in nearly the same position in uttering the brief sound (ah) as is required to utter the full or prolonged sound (a———h).

The addition of the new letter ɑ (âh) to the English alphabet, and its use in ordinary print to designate this sound only, that of a in above, ask, ant, sofa, should increase the use of the most noble sound of our language, and arrest the tendency among rapid or careless speakers to change this sound (in many words) to that of the vowel in at, am, and (in many other words) to that of the vowel in hut, hurt. In ordinary print it is not necessary to indicate the prolongation of this sound.

EXERCISE III. BRIEF SOUND OF ɑ (âh).

a-bove′, a-bout′, a-las′, a-ghast′, a-part′, a-jar′, a-loft′, a-stride′,
ɑ-buv′ ɑ-baut′ ɑ-las′ ɑ-gast′ ɑ-pârt′ ɑ-jâr′ ɑ-left′ ɑ-straid′

com′ma, fi′nal, a-rouse′, a-buse′, asp, aft, af′ter, bath, mast,
com′ɑ fai′nal ɑ-rauz′ ɑ-biûz′ asp aft af′tur bat mast

Tu mêc ðis saund, opn ði maut waid wiθ ði tuŋ nîrli flat in ði maut, its tip in contact wiθ ði lour insaisər tît, rêz ði bac əv ði tuŋ, and, hwail ði maut ôrganz ar in ðis poziŝun, fors from ði maut vocalaizd bret.

ðis saund iz hurd in ði wurd asc, pat, and hwarevur in ði Iŋgliŝ laŋgwej ði letur a constitiûts êr endz an unacsented silabl, bifor f, l, m, n, r, and bifor a continyuus consonant (f, n, s) folod bai a secund consonant. Prolœŋd, it iz hurd in ði wurd arm.

ði grêtur difurens bitwîn ði brîf and ful saund əv ðis vauel iz in ði cwəntiti əv ði eliment yûzd, ðar bîiŋ but veri slait, if eni, difurens in ði cweliti əv ði saundz, az ði maut ôrganz ar in nîrli ði sêm poziŝun in uturiŋ ði brîf saund a az iz ri-cwaird tu utur ði ful êr prolœŋd saund â.

ði addiŝun əv ði niû letur a tu ði Iŋgliŝ alfabet, and its yûs in êrdineri print tu designêt ðis saund onli, ðat əv a in abuv, asc, sofa, ŝud incrîs ði yûs əv ði most nobl saund əv aur laŋgwej, and arrest ði tendensi amuŋ rapid êr carles spîcurz tu ðênj ðis saund (in meni wurdz) tu ðat əv ði vauel in at, am, and (in meni uður wurdz) tu ðat əv ði vauel in hut, hurt. In êrdineri print it iz not neseseri tu indicêt ði prolœŋgêŝun əv ðis saund.

ECSURSΩIZ III. BRÎF SΩUND ƟV Ω (âh).

a-bate′, grass, chaff, path, quaff, gasp, slant, lo′cal, to′tal,
ə-bêt′ gras ðaf pat cwaf gasp slant lô′cal tô′tal

chance, lance, cask, ad-vance′, mon′arch, mad′am, di-plo′ma,
ðans lans casc ad-vans′ mən′arc mad′am di-plô′ma

dance, past, fast, grasp, chant, ant, par-take', A-mer'i-ca,
dans past fast grasp ċant ant par-têc' Ą-mer'i-ca

so'fa, hus'band, mas'ter, a-muse', a-far', a-midst', gui'dance.
sô'fa huz'band mas'tur a-miûz' a-fâr' a-midst' gai'dans

EXERCISE IV. FULL SOUND OF Ą (âh).

arm, far, calm, heart, barn, rė-gard', ma, pa, ma-ma', pa-pa',
ârm fâr câm hârt bârn ri-gârd' mâ pâ ma-mâ' pa-pâ'

halve, half, balm, aunt, bar, ar'gue, a-larm', par'ty, spar'kle,
hâv hâf bâm ânt bâr âr'giû a-lârm pâr'ti spâr'cl

tar'tar, gar'land, bal'my, psalm'ster, half'hose, ser'geant,
târ'tar gâr'land bâ'mi sâm'stur hâf'hôz sâr'jent

gnarled, gar'den, chart, harm, charm, bar'gain, gar'get, ah.
nârld gâr'dn ċârt hârm ċârm bâr'gen gâr'get âh

LESSON III. SOUND OF Ɵ (awe).

Pronounce the word not, slowly and distinctly, then attempt to pronounce it omitting the first sound, that of n. Try again, omitting the first and the last sound, that of n and of t. The sound heard is that of a vowel element. Prolonged, it is heard in the word naught. The greater difference between the brief and full sound of this element is in the quantity used, there being but very slight, if any, difference in the quality of the brief and full sounds. This is the vowel of the Rounded vowels least removed from the vowel in arm.

To produce this vowel, open the mouth widely, place the tip of the tongue against the lower incisor teeth, raise the back of the tongue more than is required to produce the vowel element in ask, ant, and, while the mouth organs are in this position, force from the mouth vocalized breath.

a-ro'ma, a-ground', in'fant, val'iant, bot'a ny, break'fast,
ɑ-rô'mɑ ɑ-grɑund' in'fɑnt val'yɑnt bɐt'ɑ-ni brec'fɑst

sar'sa-pa-ril'la, stan'za, pi'ca, mi'ca, quo'ta, del'ta, ul'tra.
sâr'sɑ-pɑ-ril'ɑ stan'zɑ pɑi'cɑ mɑi'cɑ cwô'tɑ del'tɑ ul'trɑ

ECSURSƆIZ IV. FUL SƆUND ƟV Û (âh).

yard, guard, alms, car, bark, barque, salve, calf, bar'ba-rism,
yârd gârd âmz cär bârc bârc sâv câf bâr'bɑ-rizm

barge, large, launch, hark, mar'tyr, char'ter, bar'ter, dar'by
bârj lârj lânč hârc mâr'tur čâr'tur bâr'tur dâr'bi

star'ter, mar'gin, psalm, cal'mer, hal'ving, sâr'king, har'king
stâr'tur mâr'jin sâm cä'mur hä'viŋ sâr'ciŋ hâr'ciŋ

sar'ki-nite, mar'king, are, palm, marl, har'den, garb, gar'ter.
sâr'ci-nɑit mâr'ciŋ âr pâm mârl hâr'dn gârb gâr'tur

LESN III. SƆUND ƟV Ɵ (ðh).

Pronauns ðis wurd net, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen attempt tu pronauns it omitiŋ ði furst saund, ðat ɵv n. Trai agen, omitiŋ ði furst and ði last saund, ðat ɵv n and ɵv t. Ðis saund hurd iz ðat ɵv a vauel eliment. Proleŋd, it iz hurd in ði wurd nôt. Ðis grêtur difurens bitwîn ði brîf and ful saund ɵv ðis eliment iz in ði cwɵntiti yûzd, ðar bîiŋ but veri slait, if eni, difurens in ði cwɵliti ɵv ði brîf and ful saundz. Ðis iz ði vauel ɵv ði Raunded vauelz lîst rimûvd frɵm ði vauel in arm.

Tu prodiûs ðis vauel, opn ði mauț waidli, plês ði tip ɵv ði tuŋ agenst ði lour insaisɵr tît, rêz ði bac ɵv ði tuŋ mor ðan iz ricwaird tu prodiûs ði vauel eliment in asc, ant, and, hwail ði mauț ôrganz ar in ðis poziƨun, fors frɵm ði mauț vocalaizd breț.

This sound is represented in the Phonetic English Alphabet and in the Scientific Alphabet by a new letter, ɔ (awe), an o with the breve on its face. In ordinary print it is not necessary in every instance to designate the prolongation of this sound.

EXERCISE V. BRIEF SOUND OF Ɔ (awe).

sot, tot, rot, bot, hot, rock, spot, frock, lock, got, what,
sɔt tɔt rɔt bɔt hɔt rɔc spɔt frɔc lɔc gɔt hwɔt

hop'ping, sol'emn, sop'py, sock'y, lob'ster, nod'ding, knock,
hɔp'iŋ sɔl'em sɔp'i sɔc'i lɔb'stur nɔd'iŋ nɔc

sock'et, job'ber, don, pos sess', dot, wot, ed'it-or, in-cor-rect',
sɔc'et jɔb'ur dɔn pɔz-zes' dɔt wɔt ed'it-ɔr in-cɔr-rect'

notch, shot, blot, sob, trot, flop'per, flos'sy, moss'back, frog.
nɔč šɔt blɔt sɔb trɔt flɔp'ur flɔs'i mɔs'bac frɔg

EXERCISE VI. FULL SOUND OF Ô (awe).

sought, taught, caught, ball, bawl, call, caul, clause, claws,
sôt tôt côt bôl bôl côl côl clôz clôz

hall, haul, orb, or'bit, daugh'ter, wa'ter, fau'cet, al-read'y,
hôl hôl ôrb ôr'bit dô'tur wô'tur fô'set ôl-red'i

horse, al'tar, al'ter, fawn, laws, swarm, draw, walk, sort,
hôrs ôl'tar ôl'tur fôn lôz swôrm drô wôc sôrt

lord, land'lord, ab-hor', pause, paws, maw, flaw, jaw, saw.
lôrd land'lôrd ab-hôr' pôz pôz mô flô jô sô

LESSON IV. SOUND OF O (ôh).

Pronounce the word o-mit', slowly and distinctly, then pronounce the sound represented by o briefly, exactly as it is

Ðis saund iz reprizented in ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet and in ði Saientific Alfabet bai a niû letur, ɵ (ôh), an o wiŧ ði brîv ən its fês. In ôrdineri print it iz nət neseseri in evri instans tu designêt ði prolœŋgêšun ov ðis saund.

ECSURSOIZ V. BRÎF SOUND ƟV Ɵ (ôh).

qual'i-ty, cot, pot, doll, dob, wad, crock, id'i-ot, sob'bing,
cwəl'i-ti cət pət dəl dəb wəd crəc id'i-ət səb'iŋ

mot'tle, mot'to, lot, nos'tril, fos'sil, ac'tor, prog'ress, for'est,
mət'l mət'o lət nəs'tril fəs'il ac'tər prəg'res fər'est

at'om, oc-cur', tor'id, bor'row, pomp, solve, tongs, blot'ter,
at'əm ɵc-cûr' tər'id bər'o pəmp səlv təŋz blət'ur

froth, copse, drop'per, flog, romp, mop, grog, in-stal-la'tion.
frəŧ cəps drəp'ur fləg rəmp məp grəg in-stəl-lê'šun

ECSURSOIZ VI. FUL SOUND ƟV Ô (ôh).

daub, broad, salt, aught, ought, talk, gorge, al'so, for'ging,
dôb brôd sôlt ôt ôt tôc gôrj ôl'so fôr'jiŋ

bawd, or'der, aw'full, awe, all, awl, warm, form, nor, storm,
bôd ôr'dur ô'ful ô ôl ôl wôrm fôrm nôr stôrm

raw, short, sauce, squaw, mor'bid, pau'per, au'dit, nau'ti-cal,
rô šôrt sôs scwô môr'bid pô'pur ô'dit nô'ti-cal

or'bit, bau'ble, scorn, scoff, warmth, for'tres, dis-tort', brought.
ôr'bit bô'bl scôrn scôf wôrmŧ fôr'tres dis-tôrt' brôt

LESN IV. SOUND ƟV O (ôh).

Pronouns ði wurd o-mit', sloli and distiŋctli, ðen pronouns ði saund reprizented bai o brîfli, egzactli az it iz hurd in ði

heard in the words omit, obey, opaque. The sound heard is a vowel element. To this sound there is no vanish element. It is the vowel sound heard wherever in the English language o constitutes or ends an unaccented syllable. It is also heard in some syllables and words when not final. Prolonged, it is heard in open, old, mold. The sound of o is a Rounded vowel sound, between that in nor and that in pull. To produce this sound, open the mouth widely, slightly protrude and round the lips, place the tip of the tongue against the lower incisor teeth, raise the back of the tongue, more than is required to utter the vowel in nor, and, while the mouth organs are in this position, force from the mouth vocalized breath.

The difference in quality, if any, between the brief and full sound of this element is very slight, as the mouth organs are nearly in the same position when either sound is uttered. In ordinary print it is not necessary to designate this difference.

EXERCISE VII. BRIEF SOUND OF O (ôh).

o-mit′, o-bey′ o-paque′, o-rig′i-nal, o-va′tion, to-pog′ra-pher,
o-mit′ o-bê′ o-pêc′ o-rij′i-nɑl o-vê′ʂun to-pɒg′rɑ-fur

o-bese′, o-rol′o-gy, no-ta′tion, to-bac′co, flo-til′la, pro-mote′,
o-bîs′ o-rɒl′o-ji no-tê′ʂun to-bac′o flo-til′ɑ pro-môt′

pro-voke′, do-main′, spo-rad′ic, to-ma′to, co-or′di-nate, pro-pose′,
pro-vôc′ do-mên′ spo-rad′ic to-mɑ̂′to co-ôr′di-nêt pro-pôz′

to-pog′ra-phy, eu′lo-gy, a-nat′o-my, dem′o-crat, vo-ca′tion.
to-pɒg′rɑ-fi yû′lo-ji ɑ-nat′o-mi dem′o-crat vo-cê′ʂun

EXERCISE VIII. FULL SOUND OF Ô (ôh).

o, oh, owe, sold, gold, bold, fold, oat, flow, rolled, beau,
ô ô ô sôld gôld bôld fôld ôt flô rôld bô

wurdz omit, obê, opêc. Ði saund hurd iz a vauel eliment. Tu ðis saund ðar iz no vaniš eliment. It iz ði vauel saund hurd hwarevur in ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej o constitiûts êr endz an unacsented silabl. It iz ôlso hurd in sum silablz and wurdz hwen not fainal. Proloŋd, it iz hurd in opn, old, mold. Ði saund ov o iz a Raunded vauel saund, bitwîn ðat in nêr and ðat in pul. Tu prodiûs ðis saund, opn ði maut waidli, slaitli protrûd and raund ði lips, plês ði tip ov ði tuŋ agenst ði lour insaiser tît, rêz ði bac ov ði tuŋ, mor ðan iz ricwaird tu utur ði vauel in nêr, and, hwail ði maut êrganz ar in ðis pozišun, fors from ði maut vocalaizd bret.

Ði difurens in cwoliti, if eni, bitwîn ði brîf and ful saund ov ðis eliment iz veri slait, az ði maut êrganz ar nîrli in ði sêm pozišun hwen îður saund iz uturd. In êrdineri print it iz not neseseri tu designêt ðis difurens.

ECSURSAIZ VII. BRÎF SAUND OV O (ôh).

so-lic'it, zo-on'o-my, vo-lute', pro-fess', mem'o-ry, top'o-graph'ic,
so-lis'it zo-on'o-mi vo-liût' pro-fes' mem'o-ri top'o-graf-ic

do-mes'tic, mel'o-dy, bo-tan'ic, co-e'val, co-quette', e-con'o-my,
do-mes'tic mel'o-di bo-tan'ic co-î'val co-cet' i-con'o-mi

the'o-ry, zo-ol'o-gy, ab'ro-gate, sa'go, fres'co, oc-ta'vo, so'lo,
ði'o-ri zo-ol'o-ji ab'ro-gêt sê'go fres'co oc-tê'vo sô'lo

po-ta'to, mo-roc'o, ver'ti-go, pro-vi'so, me-ri'no, po-lite', o-gee'
po-tê'to mo-roc'o vûr'ti-go pro-vai'zo me-rî'no po-lait' o-ji'

ECSURSAIZ VIII. FUL SAUND OV Ô (ôh).

toe, tow, ode, owed, old, loan, lone, roe, row, no'bly.
tô tô ôd ôd ôld lôn lôn rô rô nô'bli

bow, bore, boar, dole, a-lone', clothes, known, snore, forth,
bô bôr bôr dôl a-lôn' clôʤz nôn snôr fôrt

fort, no'tion, to'ken, door, source, poke, no'wise, nose'gay,
fôrt nô'ʃun tô'cn dôr sôrs pôc nô'waiz nôz'gê

ope, lo'co-mo'tion, toll, foal, glo'ry, floor, loth, loathe, woe.
ôp lô'co-mô'ʃun tôl fôl glô'ri flôr lôt lôʤ wô

LESSON V. SOUND OF U (oo).

Pronounce the word pull, slowly and distinctly, then attempt to pronounce it omitting the sounds of p and of l. The sound heard is the vowel element represented by u (oo). Prolonged, it is heard in the word pool. This vowel is the Rounded vowel farthermost removed from the vowel represented by ʊ (u(r)).

To produce this sound, open the mouth wide, protrude and round the lips, place the tip of the tongue against the lower incisor teeth, raise its back part to nearly the roof of the mouth, and, while the mouth organs are in this position, force from the mouth vocalized breath. If breath be forced from the mouth abruptly, the sound of the vowel in pull is heard; if done continuously, the sound is prolonged and the vowel in pool is produced, which differs only in quantity from the brief sound, as the mouth organs must be in nearly the same position to produce either the brief or the full sound of this element. This sound approaches a consonant character. It naturally passes with but little or no alteration of the position of the mouth organs into the sound of w (woo) in woo, will, a consonant sound. In ordinary print it is only occasionally necessary to use the circumflexed û, that is, to designate the prolonged sound.

so, sow, sew, dough, show, snow, sport, hold, tole, no'ble,
sô sô sô dô šô snô spôrt hôld tôl nô'bl

toed, towed, toad, mode, mowed, sole, soul, sore, soar,
tôd tôd tôd môd môd sôl sôl sôr sôr

oath, goat, bloat, sow'er, sew'er, gore, pore, pour, cold, go.
ôt gôt blôt sô'ur sô'ur gôr pôr pôr côld gô

LESN V. SAUND OV U (ûh).

Pronauns ði wurd pul, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen attempt tu pronauns it omitiŋ ði saundz ov p and ov l. Ði saund hurd iz ði vauel eliment reprizented bai u (ûh). Proloŋd, it iz hurd in ði wurd pûl. Ði's vauel iz ði Raunded vauel farðurmost rimûvd frem ði vauel reprizented bai u (ûh).

Tu prodiûs ðis saund, opn ði maut waid, protrûd and raund ði lips, plês ði tip ov ði tuŋ agenst ði lour insaisor tît, rêz its bac part tu nîrli ði rûf ov ði maut, and. hwail ði maut ôrganz ar in ðis pozišun, fors frem ði maut vocalaizd bret. If bret bî forst frem ði maut abruptli, ði saund ov ði vauel in pul iz hurd; if dun continyuusli, ði saund iz proloŋd and ði vauel in pûl iz prodiûst, hwič difurz onli in cwontiti frem ði brîf saund, az ði maut ôrganz must bî in nîrli ði sêm pozišun tu prodiûs îður ði brîf ôr ði ful saund ov ðis eliment. Ði's saund approdez a consonant caractur. It nacurali pasez wið but litl êr no êlturêšun ov ði pozišun ov ði maut ôrganz intu ði saund ov w (wû) in wû, wil, a consonant saund. In ôrdineri print it iz onli occêžunali neseseri tu yûz ði surcumflecst û, ðat iz, tu designêt ði proloŋd saund.

EXERCISE IX. BRIEF SOUND OF U (oo)

pull, put, could, good, stood, shook, book, foot, pul'ley,
pul put cud gud stud šuc buc fut pul'i

cook, hook, pul'let, bul'let, bush'y, bush, rook, bul'rush,
cuc huc pul'et bul'et buš'i buš ruc bul'ruš

op'u-lent, in-sin'u-ate, gran'u-lus, in'stru-ment, bull, puss,
op'yu-lent in-sin'yu-êt gran'yu-lus in'stru-ment bul pus

ful-fill,' foot'path, fec'u-la. joy'ful, bos'om, wol'ver-ine'.
ful-fil' fut'paṫ fec'yu-la joi'ful buz'um wul'vur-în'

EXERCISE X. FULL SOUND OF Û (oo).

pool, soon, noon, school, ooze, brood, groom, spoon, do,
pûl sûn nûn scûl ûz brûd grûm spûn dû

doom, root, croon, shoot, flute, boom, glue, moon, moor,
dûm rût crûn šût flût bûm glû mûn mûr

moot, troop, croup, true, vol'ume, tooth'some, tour, rule,
mût trûp crûp trû vol'yûm tûṫ'sum tûr rûl

route, tomb, ru'mor, brute, stool, too, two, choose, rude.
rût tûm rû'mor brût stûl tû tû čûz rûd

LESSON VI. SOUND OF A (a(ir)).

Pronounce the word at, slowly and distinctly, then pronounce only the first sound of the word at, that which is represented by a (a(ir)). This is the vowel element of the Fronted and Raised vowel sounds least removed from the neutral vowel. It is the element represented in the Phonetic English

ECSURSUIZ IX. BRÎF SUUND ΘV U (ûh).

look, nook, in'to, un'to, wolf, cuck'oo, to, crook, crook'ed,
luc nuc in'tu un'tu wulf cuc'û tu cruc cruc'ed

crooked, ful'ly, cush'ion, wo'ful, wom'an, pul'pit, grate'ful,
cruct ful'i cuš'un wô'ful wum'un pul'pit grêt'ful

put'log, put'off, full'face, push'ing, full'er, ful'ness, in'jure,
put'løg put'ef ful'fês puš'iŋ ful'ur ful'nes in'jur

dep'u-ty, bull'frog, wool'en, wool'y, na'ture, wood, would.
dep'yu-ti bul'frøg wul'en wul'i nê'ður wud wud

ECSURSUIZ X. FUL SUUND ΘV Û (ûh).

broom, stoop, rue, whose, truce, who-ev'er, roost, through,
brûm stûp rû hûz trûs hû-ev'ur rûst ðrû

true'ism, brew, drew, grew, clew, clue, food, sooth, chew,
trû'izm brû drû grû clû clû fûd sûð ču

trous-seau', soothe, smooth, re-moved', woo'ing, coo, in-trudə',
trû-sô' sûð smûð ri-mûvd' wû'iŋ cû in-trûd'

prune, swoon, lu'rid, boo'rish, flew, you, yew, ewe, youth.
prûn swûn lû'rid bû'riš flû yû yû yû yûð

LESN VI. SUUND ΘV A (âh).

Pronauns ði wurd at, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen pronauns onli ði furst saund ev ði wurd at, ðat hwič iz reprizented bai a (âh). ðis iz ði vauel eliment ev ði Frunted and Rêzd vauel saundz lîst rimûvd from ði niûtral vauel. It iz ði eliment reprizented in ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet bai a (âh). Proloŋd it iz

Alphabet by a (a(ir)). Prolonged, it is heard in care, fare, bear, their, there, and, whenever thus used, is always followed by the sound of r, therefore, in ordinary print it is not always necessary to use the circumflexed â (a(ir)) to designate prolongation of this sound.

The full sound of this vowel is often misrepresented as being the same as that of a in mate. It is doubtful if another instance can be found in which the difference, if any, in quality, between the brief and full sound of the same vowel element is less than it is between the brief and full sound of a (a(ir)), heard in at, air; cat, care; that, there. The identity of the vowel sound in the word cat, with that in the word care, can be determined by uttering the vowel in cat and prolonging it without changing the position of the mouth organs. By standing before a mirror and looking at the reflection of the mouth organs as this sound is uttered, brief and full, no perceptible change in their position will be observed. This test with the sounds of ca in cat, care, fully proves the identity of the vowel in at with that in air.

To produce this Fronted and Raised vowel, open the mouth, place the tip of the tongue against the lower incisor teeth, keep it there, and raise its middle and front part by depressing its root, but do not raise the front part of the tongue to the height required to produce the vowel in day, and, while the mouth organs are in the positions described, force from the mouth vocalized breath.

EXERCISE XI. BRIEF SOUND OF A (a(ir)).

at,	am,	bat,	tack,	tab,	bland,	hand,	stand,	chat,	catch,
at	am	bat	tac	tab	bland	hand	stand	ċat	caċ

hurd in car, far, bar, ðar, and, hwenevur ðus yûzd, iz êlwêz felod bai ði saund ev r, ðarfor, in ôrdineri print it iz net êlwêz neseseri tu yûz ði surcumflecst â (âh) tu designêt prolenggêšun ev ðis saund.

Ði ful saund ev ðis vauel iz efn misreprizented az bîiŋ ði sêm az ðat ev ê in mêt. It iz dautful if anuður instans can bî faund in hwich ði difurens, if eni, in cweliti, bitwîn ði brîf and ful saund ev ði sêm vauel eliment iz les ðan it iz bitwîn ði brîf and ful saund ev a (âh), hurd in at, ar; cat, car; ðat, ðar. Ði aidentiti ev ði vauel saund in ði wurd cat, wið ðat in ði wurd car, can bî diturmind bai uturiŋ ði vauel in cat and prolenŋiŋ it wiðaut ðênjiŋ ði pozišun ev ði mauð ôrganz. Bai standiŋ bifor a mirer and luciŋ at ði rifleckšun ev ði mauð ôrganz az ðis saund iz uturd, brîf and ful, no purseptibl ðênj in ðar pozišun wil bî ebzurvd. Ði̇s test wið ði saund ev ca in cat, car, fuli prûvz ði aidentiti ev ði vauel in at wið ðat in ar.

Tu prodiûs ðis Frunted and Rêzd vauel, opn ði mauð, plês ði tip ev ði tuŋ agenst ði lour insaiser tîð, cîp it ðar, and rêz its midl and frunt part bai dipresiŋ its rût, but dû net rêz ði frunt part ev ði tuŋ tu ði hait ricwaird tu prodiûs ði vauel in dê, and, hwail ði mauð ôrganz ar in ði pozišun discraibd, fors frem ði mauð vocalaizd bret.

ECSURSAIZ XI. BRÎF SAUND EV A (âh).

ac-cuse′, ran′dom, car′ry, mar′ry, par′ry, tar′ry, Har′ry, har′ry,
ac-ciûz′ ran′dum car′i mar′i par′i tar′i Har′i har′i

scratch, latch, gap, flat, lad, pang, at-tack′, re-act′, slap,
scrad lad gap flat lad paŋ at-tac′ ri-act′ slap

re-ad-mit′ mad′man, al-loy′, fat, scalp, scamp, vat, clamp,
rî-ad-mit′ mad′man al-lɔi′ fat scalp scamp vat clamp

stamp, jag, stack, tramp, bad, bade, adds, adze, ac-cept′.
stamp jag stac tramp bad bad adz adz ac-sept′

EXERCISE XII. FULL SOUND OF Â (a(ir)).

air, heir, hair, hare, fair, fare, stair, stare, bare, bear,
âr âr hâr hâr fâr fâr stâr stâr bâr bâr

pair, pare, pear, chair, square, laird, spare, dare, share,
pâr pâr pâr ʤâr scwâr lârd spâr dâr ʃâr

de-clare′, care, pa′rent, com-pare′, ware, wear, plow′share,
di-clâr′ câr pâ′rent com-pâr′ wâr wâr plau′ʃâr

tare, tear, snare, scare, where, their, rare, mare, prayer.
târ târ snâr scâr hwâr ʤâr râr mâr prâr

LESSON VII. SOUND OF E (AY).

Pronounce the word met, slowly and distinctly, then attempt to pronounce the word met omitting the sound of m. Try again, omitting the sound of m and also that of t. The sound heard is that of a vowel element. Prolonged, it is heard in the word may. This vowel sound is the Fronted and Raised vowel sound between that of a (a(ir)) in care and i (ee) in it, and is represented by the letter e (ay). To produce this sound, place the mouth organs in position to give the vowel sound in air. Do not open the mouth as widely as for uttering the vowel

Bar′ry, wrap, rap, mat, plan′et, tar′iff, pat′ent, max′im, tap,
Bar′i rap rap mat plan′et tar′if pat′ent macs′im tap

jack′et, fa-nat′ic, re-lapse′, hank, gath′er. hav′oc, plant, tan,
jac′et fa-nat′ic ri-laps′ haŋc gaƌ′ur hav′ec plant tan

en-act′, de-tach′, i-tal′ic plash, splash, tas′sel, rank, plank.
en-act′ di-taƈ′ i-tal′ic plaš splaš tas′l raŋc plaŋc

ECSURSΩIZ XII. FUL SΩUND ΘV Â (âh).

hai′ry, fai′ry, sha′ring, blare, re-pair′, af-fair′, glare, flare,
hâ′ri fâ′ri šâ′riŋ blâr ri-pâr′ af-fâr′ glâr flâr

wel′fare, be-ware′, da′ring, pre-pare′, glair, there, where-at′,
wel′fâr bi-wâr′ dâ′riŋ pri-pâr′ glâr ƈâr hwâr-at′

where-as′, where-to′, where-of′, for-bear′, im-pair′, a-ware′, lair.
hwâr-az′ hwâr-tû′ hwâr-ef′ fer-bâr′ im-pâr′ a-wâr′ lâr

sware, thor′ough-fare, ap-pa′rent, care′ful, fare′well′, pa′ring.
swâr ƭur′o-fâr ap-pâ′rent câr′ful fâr′wel′ pâ′riŋ

LESN VII. SΩUND ΘV E (êh).

Pronauns ƈi wurd met, sloli and distiŋctli, ƈen attempt tu pronauns ƈi wurd met omitiŋ ƈi saund ev m. Trai agen, omitiŋ ƈi saund ev m and ôlso ƈat ev t. Ƒi saund hurd iz ƈat êv a vauel eliment. Proleŋd, it iz hurd in ƈi wurd mê. Ƒis vauel saund iz ƈi Frunted and Rêzd vauel saund bitwîn ƈat ev a (âh) in car and i (ih) in it, and iz reprizented bai ƈi letur e (êh). Tu prodiûs ƈis saund, plês ƈi maût ôrganz in poziƨun tu giv ƈi vauel saund in ar. Dû net opn ƈi maut az waidli az fêr uturiŋ ƈi vauel saund in ar, but mor waidli ƈan fêr pro-

sound in air, but more widely than for producing the sound of i (ee) in pin. Raise the flat of the tongue slightly and force vocalized breath through the mouth. In prolonging the sound of e (ay) in met, to produce the sound of e (ay) in they, the mouth organs very slightly change their position, more than in any other case except for the prolongation of the sound of i (ee). It is true that the sound of the e (ay) of they is a closer sound than the e (ay) of met, but the former is substantially the lengthened sound of the latter.

The full sound of e (ay) followed by the vanishing sound of i (ee) in police (diphthongal or nasal utterance of the vowel in mate), is never heard from the mouth of one who, in youth, was properly instructed in voicing the sounds of the English language. It is probable that the diphthongal utterance of this pure vowel sound was brought about by attempts to sound y (yee) following e (ay) and a (a(ir)) in current spelling, as in they, may, consonant y (yee) being closely allied to the vowel i (ee).

In some places, and in the mouths of drawling speakers, the vanishing element is often heard. A similar vanishing sound may be attached to any vowel element, but, if done, it would be no part of the vowel sound. If the sound of e (ay), when prolonged, ends in an i (ee) vanish it should be represented by ei (ay-ee). In ordinary print the full sound of e (ay) should be indicated in every instance by circumflexed ê (ay).

The Standard Dictionary on page 2105, Sec. 29, says:— "The elementary sound, however, is e as in met; this prolongation should be represented by e with a diacritic of prolongation or an added vowel." In the Standard's respellings, to show pronunciation, the circumflexed ế is used.

diûsiŋ ði saund ov i (îh) in pin. Rêz ði flat ov ði tuŋ slaitli and fors vocalaizd bret trû ði maut. In proloŋiŋ ði saund ov e (êh) in met, tu prodiûs ði saund ov e (êh) in ðê, ði maut ôrganz veri slaitli dênj ðar poziʃun, mor ðan in eni uður cês ecsept fôr ði proloŋgêʃun ov ði saund ov i (îh). It iz trû ðat ði saund ov ði e (êh) ov ðê iz a closur saund ðan ði e (êh) ov met, but ði fêrmur iz substanʃali ði leŋtnd saund ov ði latur.

ðI ful saund ov ê (êh) folod bai ði vaniʃiŋ saund ov i (îh) in polîs (diftoŋgal ôr nêzal uturans ov ði vauel in mêt), iz nevur hurd from ði maut ov wun hû, in yût, woz propurli instructed in voisiŋ ði saundz ov ði Iŋgliʃ laŋgwej. It iz probabl ðat ði diftoŋgal uturans ov ðis piûr vauel saund woz brôt about bai attempts tu saund y (yî) foloiŋ e (êh) and a (âh) in curent speliŋ, az in they, may, consonant y (yî) bîiŋ closli allaid tu ði vauel i (îh).

In sum plêsez, and in ði mauðz ov drôliŋ spîcurz, ði vaniʃiŋ eliment iz ofn hurd. A similar vaniʃiŋ saund mê bî attact tu eni vauel eliment, but, if dun, it wud bî no part ov ði vauel saund. If ði saund ov e (êh), hwen proloŋd, endz in an i (îh) vaniʃ it ʃud bî reprizented bai ei (êh îh). In ôrdineri print ði ful saund ov e (êh) ʃud bî indicêted in evri instans bai surcumflecst ê (êh).

ðI Standard Dicʃuneri on pêj 2105, Sec. 29, sez:—"ðI elimentari saund, hauevur, iz e az in met; ðis proloŋgêʃun ʃud bî reprizented bai e wiðt a daiacritic ov proloŋgêʃun ôr an aded vauel." In ði Standard'z rîspeliŋ, tu ʃo pronunsiêʃun, ði surcumflecst ê iz yûzd.

EXERCISE XIII. BRIEF SOUND OF E (ay).

ell, else, ed'it, met, let, death, any, when, pen, friend,
el els ed'it met let deth eni hwen pen frend

vil'lage, moun'tain, ex-cuse', ef-face', cor'set, con-demn', pet,
vil'ej maun'ten ecs-ciûz' ef-fês' côr'set con-dem' pet

de'cen-cy, sun'set, mo'ment, ab'sence, Per'ry, her'e-sy, get,
dî'sen-si sun'set mô'ment ab'sens Per'i her'i-si get

her'ald, ter'ri-er, herr, her'on, mer'it, ber'yl, sweat, mend.
her'ald ter'i-ur her her'on mer'it ber'il swet mend

EXERCISE XIV. FULL SOUND OF Ê (ay).

mate, gray, grey, dale, straight, strait, mail, male, fate,
mêt grê grê dêl strêt strêt mêl mêl fêt

weight, wait, ail, ale, brake, break, ray, lace, pain, aid,
wêt wêt êl êl brêc brêc rê lês pên êd

main, mane, pa'per, la'bor, pray, prey, cha'os, fail, play,
mên mên pê'pur lê'bor prê prê cê'os fêl plê

pa'tri-ar'chal, great, grate, ate, eight, way, weigh, es-tate'.
pê'tri-âr'cal grêt grêt êt êt wê wê es-têt'

LESSON VIII. SOUND OF I (ee).

Pronounce the word it, slowly and distinctly, then attempt to pronounce it omitting the sound of t. The sound heard is that of a vowel element. Prolonged, it is heard in the word pique. This vowel sound is the Fronted and Raised vowel farthermost removed from the neutral vowel.

To produce this, the closest of the Fronted and Raised vowel sounds, force vocalized breath from the mouth when the

ECSURSΩIZ XIII. BRÎF SΩUND ΘV E (êh).

breast, en-gage′, cam′el, pru′dence, pen′i-tənt, nov′el, ad′ded,
brest en-gêj′ cam′el prû′dens pen′i-tent nəv′el ad′ed

colo′nel, bless, men, guess, re′cent, fer′ry, mer′ry, her′o-ine,
cûr′nel bles men ges rî′sent fer′i mer′i her′o-in

ber′ry, her′e-tic, her′i-ot, her′i-tor, sen′ate, pref′ace, del′i-cate,
ber′i her′i-tic her′i-ət her′i-tər sen′et pref′es del′i-cet

mesh, thread, trench, cem′e-ter-y, stress, tenth, em-ploy′ment.
meš tred trenč sem′i-ter-i stres tent em-ploi′ment

ECSURSΩIZ XIV. FUL SΩUND ΘV Ê (êh)

sleigh, slay, sail, sale, pail, pale, ape, dey, day, veins, aye,
slê slê sêl sêl pêl pêl êp dê dê vênz ê

play′er, cham′ber, un-feig′ned-ly, a-e′ri-al, cha-ot′ic, ab-stain′,
plê′ur čêm′bur un-fê′ned-li ê-î′ri-ɑl cê-ət′ic ab-stên′

snail. frail, raise, trail, bray, nay, neigh, prate, a-vail, ay,
snêl frêl rêz trêl brê nê nê prêt ɑ-vêl ê

de-tail′, a-wait′, sai′lor, sway, as-say′, may′or, plate, weight.
di-têl′ ɑ-wêt′ sê′lər swê as-sê′ mê′ər plêt wêt

LESN VIII. SΩUND ΘV I (îh).

Pronauns ðti wurd it, sloli and distiŋctli, ðen attempt tu pronauns it omitiŋ ðti saund ev t. ðTi saund hurd iz ɑ vauel eliment. Proloŋd, it iz hurd in ðti wurd pîc. ðTis vauel saund iz ðti Frunted and Rêzd vauel farðurmost rimûvd frem ðti niû-tral vauel.

Tu prodiûs ðtis, ðti closest ev ðti Frunted and Rêzd vauel saundz, fors vocalaizd bret frem ðti maut hwen ðti maut ôrganz

mouth organs are brought as near approximation as possible without giving rise to a fricative utterance. The approximation is made by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower incisor teeth, depressing its root and raising the middle front part of the tongue to near the point in the roof of the mouth where a complete closure is required to make the sound of c (kee) in cap. The prolonged sound of this vowel element is heard in the word eve.

This vowel is very close to a consonant, and nearly identical in quality with that of consonant y (yee), heard in ye, year, into which sound it freely passes. In producing the prolonged sound of this vowel the mouth organs are not in precisely the same position as required to give its brief sound, but they are substantially in the same position. Therefore, the sound of i (ee) in pique is properly regarded as the prolonged sound of i (ee) in pin; but because of this slight difference in quality, between the brief and full sounds of this vowel, the circumflexed î (ee) is always used in ordinary print, to insure voicing the full sound by the reader. See Stan. Dic.

EXERCISE XV. BRIEF SOUND OF I (ee).

ill, fill, fit, bit, rill, been, dim, grit, rip, in. inn, rim,
il fil fit bit ril bin dim grit rip in in rim

pret'ty, e-pis'tle, el'e-gant, el'e-ment, so-ci'e-ty, crys'tal,
prit'i i-pis'l el'i-gant el'i-ment so-sai'i-ti cris'tal

nymph, syl'van, lyr'ic, sym'bol, yt'tri-a, spir'it, mir'a-cle,
nimf sil'van lir'ic sim'bol it'ri-a spir'it mir'a-cl

cir'us, mir'ror, ir-reg'u-lar, ir-rev'er-ent, tick, e-vent', flit.
sir'us mir'or ir-reg'yu-lar ir-rev'ur-ent tic i-vent' flit

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ar brêt az nîr apprecsimêšun az posibl widtaut giviŋ raiz tu a fricativ uturans. ΔTi apprecsimêšun iz mêd bai plêsiŋ ði tip ev ði tuŋ agenst ði lour insaiser tît, dipresiŋ its rût and rêziŋ ði midl frunt part ev ði tuŋ tu nîr ði point in ði rûf ev ði maut hwar a complît clošur iz ricwaird tu mêc ði saund ev c (cî) in cap. ΔTi prolenjd saund ev ðis vauel iz hurd in ði wurd îv.

ΔTis vauel iz veri clos tu a consonant, and nîrli aidentical in cweliti widt ðat ev consonant y (yî), hurd in yî, yîr, intu hwic saund it frîli pasez. In prodiûsiŋ ði prolenjd saund ev ðis vauel ði maut ôrganz ar net in prisaisli ði sêm pozišun az ricwaird tu giv its brîf saund, but ðê ar substanšali in ði sêm pozišun. ΔTarfor, ði saund ev i (îh) in pîc iz prepurli rigarded az ði prolenjd saund ev i (îh) in pin; but bicôz ev ðis slait difurens in cweliti, bitwîn ði brîf and ful saundz ev ðis vauel, ði surcumflecst î (îh) iz êlwêz yûzd in ôrdineri print, tu inšûrveisiŋ ði ful saund bai ði rîdur. Sî Stan. Dic.

ECSURSΩIZ XV. BRÎF SΩUND ΘV I (îh).

a-bil'i-ty, till, lip, bus'y, build, pin, it, e-clipse', in-fin'i-tive,
a-bil'i-ti til lip biz'i bild pin it i-clips' in-fin'i-tiv

pit'y, bis'cuit, hab'it, di-vin'i-ty, cre-ate', de-lin'e-ate, re-set',
pit'i bis'cit hab'it di-vin'i-ti cri-êt' di-lin'i-êt ri-set'

re-main', myth-ol'o-gy, phthis'ic, in'ju-ry, midge, ir'i-gate,
ri-mên' mit-el'o-ji tiz'ic in'ju-ri mij ir'i-gêt

minx, chintz, lim'it, pip'in, dit'ty, pit, grip, sin, hip, trim.
miŋcs ðints lim'it pip'in dit'i pit grip sin hip trim

EXERCISE XVI. FULL SOUND OF Î (ee).

eel, peat, peal, feel, feet, seat, meal, real, bean, deed,
îl pît pîl fîl fît sît mîl rîl bîn dîd

deem, ream, steed, steer, eve, ease, be-lieve′, beech, we,
dîm rîm stîd stîr îv îz bi-lîv′ bîč wî

niece, bee, be, mien, mean, pique ma-chine′, me′di-um,
nîs bî bî mîn mîn pîc ma-šîn′ mî′di-um

see′ing, un-seen′ beet, beat, fleet, teak, leap, greet, reap.
sî′iŋ un-sîn′ bît bît flît tîc lîp grît rîp

LESSON IX. DIPHTHONG ɑI.

Pronounce the word vine, slowly and distinctly. Four sounds are heard, namely: of v-i(ɑi)-n. The vowel sounds ɑh and ee are united and represented by the letter i (ee), which, when thus used, is generally (and wrongly) termed "long eye"; less frequently (but correctly) termed "diphthong eye." Correct spelling requires diphthongs to be represented by their elements. This system of representing diphthongs is approved by the American Philological Association. They are thus expressed in the New English Dictionary and in the Standard Dictionary. The following diagram illustrates the formation of diphthong ɑi:

ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ....i
ɑi

ECSURSϖIZ XVI. FUL SϖUND ϴV Î (îh).

beach, cheap, steel, steal, flee, flea, field, shield, keep, me,
bîƈ ƈîp stîl stîl flî flî fîld ʃîld cîp mî

fee'ble, he'li-om'i-ter, po-lice', ma-rine', me'ter, re-ceipt', beef,
fî'bl hî'li-ϴm'i-tur po-lîs' ma-rîn' mî'tur ri-sît' bîf

se-rine', screem, tease. squeal, be-siege', re-prieve', peo'ple, see,
si-rîn' scrîm tîz scwîl bi-sîj' ri-prîv' pî'pl sî

be-lief', tierce, va-lise', thief, bleak, freak, seed, heap, gee, sea.
bi-lîf' tîrs va-lîs' ƭîf blîc frîc sîd hîp jî sî

LESN IX. DIFƬϴƉ ϖI.

Pronauns ƈi wurd vine , sloli and distiŋctli. For saundz ar hurd, nêmli: ϴv v-i(ai)-n. Ƒi vauel saundz â and î ar yûnaited and reprizenƭed bai ƈi letur i (îh), hwiƈ, hwen ƈus yûzd, iz jenurali (and rϴŋli) turmd "lϴŋ ai"; les frîcwentli (but cϴrrectli) turmd "difƭϴŋ ai." Cϴrrect speliŋ ricwairz difƭϴŋz tu bî reprizented bai ƈar eliments. Ƒis sistem ϴv reprizentiŋ difƭϴŋz iz apprûvd bai ƈi Ɑmerican Filolôjical Assosiêʃun. Ƒê ar ƈus ecsprest in ƈi Niû Iŋgliš Dicʃuneri and in ƈi Standard Dicʃuneri, Ƒi fϴloiŋ daiagram illustrêts ƈi fôrmêʃun ϴv difƭϴŋ ai.

ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ.....i
ɑ....i
ɑi

EXERCISE XVII. DIPHTHONG ɑI.

mine, fine, swine, twine, fried, find, guile, i'vo-ry, ire,
main fain swain twain fraid faind gail ai'vo-ri air

i, pine, sigh, I, eye, thy, height, fire, file, mind, lie, lye,
ɑi pain sai ai ai ðai hait fair fail maind lai lai

style, sight, site, cite, fly, sny, pyre, pile, rise, rice, mice,
stail sait sait sait flai snai pair pail raiz rais mais

ice, i'cy, i'dly, i'dle, i'dyl, i'dol, i'ron, i-ri'tis, aisle, isle, my.
ais ai'si ai'dli ai'dl ai'dil ai'dəl ai'ʊrn ai-rai'tis ail ail mai

LESSON X. DIPHTHONG ɑÛ.

Pronounce the word out, slowly and distinctly. Three sounds are heard: ɑu-t. The vowel sounds ɑh and oo are united and represented by ou instead of by ɑu, the letters assigned by the American Philological Association to represent the elements which form this diphthong, and which are used in the New English Dictionary and in the Standard Dictionary to express it.

The following diagram illustrates the formation of diphthong ɑu:

ɑ.....u
ɑ.....u
ɑ.....u
ɑ.....u
ɑ.....u
ɑu

EXERCISE XVIII. DIPHTHONG ɑU.

ou, out, thou, plough, cow, now, our, hour, bow, bough,
ɑu ɑut ðau plau cau nau aur aur bau bau

ECSURSAIZ XVII. DIFTOƉ AI.

sky, de-fy′, dy′ing, knife, crime, fight, wild, side, is′land,
scai di-fai′ dai′iŋ naif craim fait waild said ai′land

vile, tried, i′vy, try, nigh, shy, ri′fle, ti′tle, jus′ti-fi′a-ble,
vail traid ai′vi trai nai ʃai rai′fl tai′tl jus′ti-fai′a-bl

i-de′a, ply, di-am′e-ter, i′dol-ize, i′dyl-ist, ri′val, bile, dine,
ai-dî′a plai dai-am′i-tur ai′dol-aiz ai′dil-ist rai′val bail dain

mile, might, mite, pie, bide, ride, chide, lime, rind, spike..
mail mait mait pai baid raid ʧaid laim raind spaic

LESN X. DIFTOƉ AU.

Pronauns ði wurd out, sloli and distiŋctli. Ƭrî saundz ar hurd: au-t. Ƒi vauel saundz â and û ar yunaited and reprizented bai ou insted ov bai au, ði leturz assaind bai ði Amerikan Filolojical Assosiêʃun tu reprizent ði eliments hwiʧ fôrm ðis diftoŋ, and hwiʧ ar yûzd in ði Niû Iŋgliš Diʃuneri and in ði Standard Diʃuneri tu ecspres it.

Ƒi foloiŋ daiagram illustrêts ði fôrmêʃun ov diftoŋ au.

a.....u
a.....u
a.....u
a.....u
a.....u
au

ECSURSAIZ XVIII. DIFTOƉ AU.

mouth, trout, round, spout, mouse, pound, fount, nouns,
maut traut raund spaut maus paund faunt naunz

town, tow'el, mound, found, vow, row, pout, bout, cow'ard.
taun tau'el maund faund vau rau paut baut cau'ard

how, owl, scowl, sound, rout, scow, ground, bound, al-low',
hau aul scaul saund raut scau graund baund al-lau'

gout, bow'wow', bounce, ounce, sour, vouch, couch, wound.
gaut bau'wau' bauns auns saur vauč cauč waund

LESSON XI. DIPHTHONG IÛ.

Pronounce the word new, slowly and distinctly. Three sounds are heard: n-iû. The vowel sounds ee and oo are united and represented by ew instead of by iû, the letters assigned by the American Philological Association to represent the elements which form this diphthong, and which are used in the Standard Dictionary and in the New English Dictionary to express it.

This diphthong is frequently represented in current spelling by a single letter u (oo), which, when used for this purpose, is generally (and wrongly) termed "long u (yoo);" less frequently (but correctly) termed "diphthong u (yoo)."

The following diagram illustrates the formation of diphthong iû:

i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
iû

EXERCISE XIX. DIPHTHONG IÛ.

u, duration, mute, music, few, fuse, due, dew, tube, sue,
iû diurêshun miût miûzic fiû fiûz diû diû tiûb siû

mount, tout, south, plow, pouch, vouched, blouse, doubt,
maunt taut saut plau paud vaudt blauz daut

proud, pounce, flout, rouse, count, cowl, pow'er, pow'der,
praud pauns flaut rauz caunt caul pau'ur pau'dur

out'ward, ow'lish, tow'er, a-bout', browse, hound, out'scout.
aut'ward au'liš tau'ur a-baut brauz haund aut'scaut

LESN XI. DIFŦƟƉ IÛ.

Pronauns ðī wurd new, sloli and distiŋctli. Ŧrî saundz ar hurd: n-iû. Ðī vauel saundz î and û ar yunaited and reprizented bai ew insted ov bai iû, ðī leturz assaind bai ðī Ɑmerican Filolɵjical Assosiêšun tu reprizent ðī eliments hwič fêrm ðis difteŋ, and hwič ar yûzd in ðī Standard Dicšuneri and in ðī Niû Iŋgiš Dicšuneri tu ecspres it.

Ðis difteŋ iz frîcwentli reprizented in curent speliŋ bai ɑ siŋgl letur u (û), hwič, hwen yûzd fêr ðis purpus, iz jenurali (and reŋli) turmd "leŋ u (yû);" les frîcwentli (but correctli) turmd "difteŋ u (yû)."

Ðī feloiŋ daiɑgram illustrêts ðī fêrmêšun ov difteŋ iû.

i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
i.....û
iû

ECSURSɑIZ XIX. DIFŦƟƉ IÛ.

ad-duce', mu-lat'to hu-mane', as-sume', ac-cu'sing, mewl, mule,
ad-diûs' miu-lat'o hiu-mên' as-siûm' ac-ciû'ziŋ miûl miûl

new, pew, dew, pure, pu'pil, fu'el, du'ty, lew, lieu, mew,
niû piû diû piûr piû'pil fiû'el diû'ti liû liû miû
beau'ty, sew'age, su'et, pu'ny, fu'sil, pu'trid, few, hue, hew,
biû'ti siû'ej siû'et piû'ni fiû'zil piû'trid fiû hiû hiû
whew, stew, suit, fume, hu'man, lute, tune, cu'pid, a-cute'.
hwiû stiû siût fiûm hiû'man liût tiûn ciû'pid a-ciût'

LESSON XII. DIPHTHONG OI.

Pronounce the word oil, slowly and distinctly. Three sounds are heard: oi-l. The vowel sounds awe and ee are united and represented by oi instead of by oi, the letters assigned by the American Philological Association to represent the elements which form this diphthong, and which are used in the Standard Dictionary to express it.

The following diagram illustrates the formation of diphthong oi:

o.....i
o.....i
o.....i
o..... ..i
o.....i
oi

EXERCISE XX. DIPHTHONG OI.

oint, oil, noise, a-void', boy, boil, toy, toil, soil, joy, loi'ter,
oint oil noiz a-void' boi boil toi toil soil joi loi'tur
coy, coil, join, point, moist, hoist, quoin, poise, poi'son.
coi coil join point moist hoist coin poiz poi'zn
poig'nant, noi'sy, re-joice', em-broi'der-y, coin, loin, foist,
poi'nant noi'zi ri-jois' em-broi'dur-i coin loin foist
oys'ter, cloi'ly, an-noy' doi'ly, clois'ter, toi'let, en-joy', oi'ly.
ois'tur cloi'li an-noi' doi'li clois'tur toi'let en-joi' oi'li

duke, dude, du-dine′ du-et′, du′el, rev′e-nue, cu′bic, cube,
diûc diûd diu-dîn′ diu-et′ diû′el rev′i-niû ciû′bic ciûb
im-bue′, res′i-due, beau′ti-ful, a-dieu′, cu′bit, Cu′ban, cur′lew,
im-biû′ rez′i-diû biû′ti-ful ɑ-diû′ ciû′bit Ciû′ban cûr′liû
cu′ti-cle, cute, cu′tose, cu-vette′, dew′lap, du′ti-ous, dune.
ciû′ti-cl ciût ciû′tôs ciû-vet′ diû′lap diû′ti-us diûn

LESN XII. DIFŦƟƉ ƟI.

Pronauns ðti wurd oil, sloli and distiŋctli. Ŧrî saundz ar hurd: ɵi-l. ðTi vauel saundz ê and î ar yunaited and reprizented bai oi insted ɵv bai ɵi, ðti leturz assaind bai ðti Ɑmerican Filoloɉical Assosiêšun tu reprizent ðti eliments hwiɔ fêrm ðis diftoŋ, and hwiɔ ar yûzd in ðti Standard Diɔšuneri tu ecspres it.

ðTi foloiŋ daiagram illustrêts ðti fêrmêšun ɵv diftoŋ ɵi.

ɵ.....i
ɵ.....i
ɵ.....i
ɵ.....i
ɵ.....i
ɵi

ECSURSƆIZ XX. DIFŦƟƉ ƟI.

coign, roil, cloy, droit, foi′ble, goi′ter, groi′ner, groin, hoy,
ɵoin rɵil clɵi drɵit fɵi′bl gɵi′tur grɵi′nur grɵin hɵi
hoi′den, foil, oi′let, poy, poig′nan-cy, poin′ted, poi-men′ics,
hɵi′dn fɵil ɵi′let pɵi pɵi′nan-si pɵin′ted pɵi-men′ics
quoit, em-ploy′, oil′stone, voi′da-ble, toi′ling, soi′ling, broiled,
cwɵit em-plɵi ɵil′stôn vɵi′da-bl tɵi′liŋ sɵi′liŋ brɵild
voice, voiced, voi′cing, voy′age, a-roint′, boy′cott, bois′ter-ous.
vɵis vɵist vɵi′siŋ vɵi′ej ɑ-rɵint′ bɵi′cɵt bɵis′tur-us

ANALYSIS OF THE CONSONANT SOUNDS.

The following diagram is presented to facilitate comprehension of the positions of the mouth organs (lips, tongue, and palate), while uttering the different consonant sounds. Its value for this purpose will be readily seen, after having read the instructions for the production of the sounds.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS.

1. Quality.

		LABIAL.			LINGUAL.			PALATAL.		
		LETTERS.		NAMES.	LETTERS.		NAMES.	LETTERS.		NAMES.
COGNATES.	Surd	P	p	pee	T	t	tee	C	c	kee
	Sonant	B	b	bee	D	d	dee	G	g	ghee
	Surd	F	f	eff	Ŧ	ŧ	ith	Ꞓ	ꞓ	chee
	Sonant	V	v	vee	Ð	ð	thee	J	j	jay
	Surd, sibilant				S	s	ess	ʃ	ʃ	ish
	Sonant, sibilant				Z	z	zee	Ʒ	ʒ	zhee
	Sonant	M	m	em	N	n	en	Ŋ	ŋ	ing
	Sonant	W	w	woo	L	l	ell	Y	y	yee
	Sonant				R	r	ar			
	Surd							H	h	hee

Spirants. Mutes. Fricatives. Semivowels.

2. Character.

EXPLODENTS.			CONTINUANTS.				CONTINUANTS.		
LETTERS.		NAMES.	LETTERS.		NAMES.		LETTERS.		NAMES.
P	p	pee	F	f	eff	Liquids	L	l	ell
B	b	bee	V	v	vee		R	r	ar
T	t	tee	Ŧ	ŧ	ith	Coalescents	W	w	woo
D	d	dee	Ð	ð	thee		Y	y	yee
Ꞓ	ꞓ	chee	S	s	ess	Nasal Liq's	M	m	em
J	j	jay	Z	z	zee		N	n	en
C	c	kee	ʃ	ʃ	ish		Ŋ	ŋ	ing
G	g	ghee	Ʒ	ʒ	zhee	Aspirate	H	h	hee

ϖNALISIS ϴV ŦI CϴNSONϖNT SϖUNDZ.

Ŧi foloiŋ daiagram iz prizented tu fasilitêt comprihenšun ϴv ði pozišunz ϴv ði maut ôrganz (lips, tuŋ, and palêt), hwail uturiŋ ði difurent consonant saundz. Its valyû fêr ðis purpus wil bî redili sîn, aftur haviŋ red ði instrucšunz fêr ði producšun ϴv ði saundz.

CLASIFICÊŦUN ϴV CϴNSONϖNT SϖUNDZ.

1. Cweliti.

		LÊBIϖL.			LIÐGWϖL.			PALϖTϖL.		
		LETURZ.		NEMZ	LETURZ		NEMZ.	LETURZ		NEMZ.
COGNATES	Surd	P	p	pî	T	t	tî	C	c	cî
	Sonant	B	b	bî	D	d	dî	G	g	gî
	Surd	F	f	ef	Ŧ	ŧ	it	Ȼ	ȼ	ȼî
	Sonant	V	v	vî	Ð	ð	ðî	J	j	jê
	Surd, sibilant				S	s	es	Ş	š	iš
	Sonant, sibilant				Z	z	zî	Ƶ	ƶ	žî
	Sonant	M	m	em	N	n	en	Ð	ŋ	iŋ
	Sonant	W	w	wû	L	l	el	Y	y	yî
	Sonant				R	r	âr			
	Surd							H	h	hî

Stops. Spirants. Fricativz. Semivowelz.

2. Caractur.

ECSPLÔDENTS.			CϴNTINYUϖNTS.			CϴNTINYUϖNTS.		
LETURZ.		NEMZ.	LETURZ.		NEMZ.		LETURZ.	NEMZ
P	p	pî	F	f	ef	Licwidz	L l	el
B	b	bî	V	v	vî		R r	âr
T	t	tî	Ŧ	ŧ	it	Coalesents	W w	wû
D	d	dî	Ð	ð	ðî		Y y	yî
Ȼ	ȼ	ȼî	S	s	es	Nêzal Lic'z	M m	em
J	j	jê	Z	z	zî		N n	en
C	c	cî	Ş	š	iš		Ð ŋ	iŋ
G	g	gî	Ƶ	ƶ	žî	Aspiret	H h	hî

LESSON XIII. SOUND OF P.

Pronounce the word pip, slowly and distinctly. The first and the last sound heard, when the word pip is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter p. This sound is a surd, labial, mute, corresponding to the sound of b, as sonant, and to that of m, as nasal. This sound is made by a complete closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being disclosed only by emission of voiceless breath on explosion or breach of the contact.

EXERCISE XXI. SOUND OF P.

pit, peep, speak, spo'ken, o'pen, spade, pill, grip, hap'pen,
pit pîp spîc spô'cn ô'pn spêd pil grip hap'n

lap, mop, pomp, ripe, map, plot, top, prance, prank, purr,
lap mop pomp raip map plot top prans praŋc pûr

type, pies, spoil, spout, spank, heap, steep, sleep, whis'per,
taip paiz spoil spaut spaŋc hîp stîp slîp hwis'pur

stop, hops, hope, price, prize, push, whip, thump, scrape.
stop hops hôp prais praiz puš hwip tump scrêp

LESSON XIV. SOUND OF B.

Pronounce the word bib, slowly and distinctly. The first and the last sound heard, when the word bib is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter b. This sound is a sonant, labial, mute, corresponding to the sound of p, as surd, and to that of m, as nasal. This sound is made by a complete closure of all exit of breath from the mouth, but with accom-

LESN XIII. SUUND ΘV P.

Pronauns ði wurd pip, sloli and distiŋctli, Ði furst and ði last saund hurd, hwen ði wurd pip iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur p. Ðis saund iz a surd, lêbial, miût, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov b, az sonant, and tu m, az nêzal. Ðis saund iz mêd bai a complît clożur ov ði lips, diûriŋ ði mêntenans ov hwič clożur ðar iz complît sailens, its caractur biiŋ disclozd onli bai imišun ov voisles bret on ecsplożun ôr brîč ov ði contact.

ECSURSUIZ XXI. SUUND ΘV P.

pip, post, lamp, pipe, snipe, proud, pru'dence, spare, rope,
pip pôst lamp paip snaip praud prû'dens spâr rôp

parch, spray, pen'cil, pen'sile, peo'ple, purge, pat, rip, pop,
pârč sprê pen'sil pen'sil pî'pl pûrj pat rip pop

jump, bump, slap, pup, spring, strip, prime, proof, tramp,
jump bump slap pup spriŋ strip praim prûf tramp

trap, cramp, crimp, romp, pore, yelp, whelp, flap, stamp.
trap cramp crimp romp pôr yelp hwelp flap stamp

LESN XIV. SUUND ΘV B.

Pronauns ði wurd bib, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst and ði last saund hurd, hwen ði wurd bib iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur b. Ðis saund iz a sonant, lêbial, miût, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov p, az surd, and tu ðat ov m, az nêzal. Ðis saund iz mêd bai a complît clożur ov ôl ecsit ov bret from ði maut, but wið accumpaniiŋ vaibrêšunz ov ði

panying vibrations of the vocal chords, the current of air, necessary to produce this, being driven from the lungs into the cavity of the mouth.

EXERCISE XXII. SOUND OF B.

bib, bale, bail, blab, bread, blessed, slab, grab, stab, bulb,
bib bêl bêl blab bred blest slab grab stab bulb

blood, burn, tub, cab'in, bloat, bay, bey, ob-ject', jab, by,
blud bûrn tub cab'in blôt bê bê ob-ject' jab bai

box, blue, robbed, ebb, bug, stub, babe, fa'ble, ta'ble, a'ble,
bocs blû robd eb bug stub bêb fê'bl tê'bl ê'bl

buy, rub, drub, brink, boast, bone, bowl, shrub, both, bite.
bai rub drub briŋc bôst bôn bôl šrub bôt bait

LESSON XV. SOUND OF T.

Pronounce the word tent, slowly and distinctly. The first and the last sound heard, when the word tent is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter t. This is a surd, lingual, mute, corresponding to the sound of d, as sonant, and to that of n, as nasal. This sound is produced by a complete closure by the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, at or near a point near to or even touching the upper teeth, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being disclosed only by emission of breath from the mouth on the explosion or breach of the closure. This sound is frequently called dental, but the teeth have nothing to do with the utterance.

EXERCISE XXIII. SOUND OF T.

tent, tint, tart, tray, stripe, twirl, twit, twist, rest, strut,
tent tint târt trê straip twûrl twit twist rest strut

vocal cârdz, ði curent ov ar, neseseri tu prodiûs ðis, bîiŋ drivn from ði luŋz intu ði caviti ov ði maut.

ECSURSAIZ XXII. SAUND OV B.

cab'bage, bright, bi-ol'o-gy, bride, brine, bind, job, bight,
cab'ej brait bai-ol'o-ji braid brain baind job bait

bird, blade, brake, break, brag, cab, bye, buzz, but, squab,
bûrd blêd brêc brêc brag cab bai buz but scwob

buss, butt, busk, ca'ble, ca-bal', rib, ra-bat', rab'bit, rab'bet,
bus but busc cê'bl ca-bal' rib ra-bâ' rab'it rab'et

rab'ot, rab'id, rob, re-bel', reb'el, se'bum, grub, swab, scab.
rab'ot rab'id rob ri-bel' reb'el sî'bum grub swob, scab

LESN XV. SAUND OV T.

Pronauns ði wurd tent, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst and ði last saund hurd, hwen ði wurd tent iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur t. Ðis iz a surd, liŋgwal, miût, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov d, az sonant, and tu ðat ov n az nêzal. Ðis saund iz prodiûst bai a complît clożur bai ði tip ov ði tuŋ agenst ði rûf ov ði maut, at êr nîr a point nîr tu êr îvn tuðiŋ ði upur tît, diûriŋ ði mêntenans ov hwič clożur ðar iz complît sailens, its caractur bîiŋ disclozd onli bai imišun ov bret from ði maut on ði ecsplożun ov ði clożur. Ðis saund iz frîcwentli cêld dental, but ði tît hav nutiŋ tu dû wiŧ its ut-urans.

ECSURSAIZ XXIII. SAUND OV T.

tip, tract, taint, start, swift, lift, talk, trait, heat, tat'tle,
tip tract tênt stârt swift lift têc trêt hît tat'l

state, stake, steak, staîn, malt, halt, paste, taste, tip, bolt,
stêt stêc stêc stên mêlt hêlt pêst têst tip bôlt

told, ex-hib'it, eat, slate, tough, treat, street, toast, pressed,
tôld eg-zib'it ît slêt tuf trît strît tôst prest

stew, strew, con-strue', bent, hint, mist, missed, ad-dressed'.
stiû strû con-strû' bent hint mist mist ad-drest'

LESSON XVI. SOUND OF D.

Pronounce the word did, slowly and distinctly. The first and last sound heard, when the word did is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter d. This is a sonant, lingual, mute, corresponding to the sound of t, as surd, and to that of n, as nasal. This sound is made by a complete closure as described for producing the sound of t, but with accompanying vibrations of the vocal chords.

EXERCISE XXIV. SOUND OF D.

did, dread, dead, deed, da'do, dold, dumb, dome, def'i-nite,
did dred ded dîd dê'dô dôld dum dôm def'i-nit

done, dun, date, debt, dirge, add, odd, nod, sod, paid, dip,
dun dun dêt det dûrj ad od nod sod pêd dip

said, staid, stayed, guide, guyed, maid, made, read, read,
sed stêd stêd gaid gaid mêd mêd red rîd

spread, shed, head, mold, mould, drachm, raids, spades, dog.
spred šed hed môld môld dram rêdz spêdz deg

LESSON XVII. SOUND OF Ć=Ch (chee).

Pronounce the word church, slowly and distinctly. The first and the last sound, heard when the word church is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the new letter ć (chee), added to the alphabet to represent this sound only, the Eng-

mint, print, wilt, bait, bate, bat, tab, best, be-troth′, bet′ty,
mint print wilt bêt bêt bat tab best bi-trɵt bet′i

but, butt, tub, bat′tle, bit, bitt, blot, boat, bot, lot, time,
but but tub bat′l bit bit blɵt bôt bɵt lɵt tϖim

count, court, cat′tail, cat′tle, rat, tar, art, not, naught, oat.
cϖunt côrt cat′têl cat′l rat târ ârt nɵt nôt ôt

LESN XVI. SϖUND ϴV D.

Pronϖuns ð̈i wurd did, sloli and distiŋctli. ℱi furst and last saund hurd, hwen ð̈i wurd did iz spocn, iz ð̈i consonant saund reprizented bai ð̈i letur d. ℱis iz ϖ sonant, liŋgwal, miût, corespondiŋ tu ð̈i saund ϴv t, az surd, and tu ð̈at ϴv n az nêzal. ℱis saund iz mêd bai ϖ complît clożur az discraibd fôr prodiûsiŋ ð̈i saund ϴv t, but wið̈ accumpaniiŋ vaibrêšunz ϴv ð̈i vocal côrdz.

ECSURSϖIZ XXIV. SϖUND ϴV D.

de-pend′, di-rect′, lead, lead, ad-mit′, di-vide′, dime, bread.
di-pend′ di-rect′ lîd led ad-mit′ di-vaid′ daim bred

skid, tod′dle, def′i-cit, blades, dab, bad, mad, dame, draw,
scid tod′l def′i-sit blêdz dab bad mad dêm drô

dale, lade, lad, cord, held, hold, end, den, dear, deer, pod,
dêl lêd lad côrd held hôld end den dîr dîr pod

feud, fade, deaf, deal, deck, ward, sold, fold, gold, blood.
fiûd fêd def dîl dec wôrd sôld fôld gôld blud

LESN XVII. SϖUND ϴV Ꞓ=Ch (ć̈î).

Pronϖuns ð̈i wurd ć̈urć̈, sloli and distiŋctli. ℱi furst and ð̈i last saund hurd, hwen ð̈i wurd ć̈urć̈ iz spocn, iz ð̈i consonant saund reprizented bai ð̈i niû letur ć̈ (ć̈î), aded tu ð̈i alfabet tu reprizent ð̈is saund onli, ð̈i Iŋgliš alfabet haviŋ no letur fôr it.

lish alphabet having no letter for it. The action taken by philologists, giving to this sound alphabetic representation, refutes the statement frequently made, and found in dictionaries and schoolbooks, that this sound is compound; is that of t and sh (ish)=tsh. The sound of ch (chee) in church can not be produced with the mouth organs in position to utter either of the sounds of this combination. By uttering the sound of t, followed by that of sh (ish) in ship, and then that of ch (chee) in chip, the change in the position of the tongue, to make the latter sound, can be felt as it occurs. By standing before a mirror and alternately uttering the sound of ch (chee) in church, and the combined sounds, represented by tsh, the movement of the tongue, and the change of its position within the mouth, can be observed. The senses of feeling, seeing, and hearing, disclose the fact that the sound of ch (chee), in church, is not that of tsh, nor of any other combination of sounds, but is as pure a consonant as any in the English language. Ch is a palatal, explodent; sh is a palatal, continuant.

This sound, ċ, is a surd, palatal, fricative, corresponding to the sound of j, as sonant. It is produced by a complete closure of the mouth back of the point for the production of the sound of t, its character being fully disclosed only by forcing from the mouth nonsonant breath at the instant of the explosion or breach of the closure.

EXERCISE XXV. SOUND OF Ȼ=Ch (ċî).

church, chin, chip, chap, chess, cheer, cheese, choice, chew,
ċûrċ ċin ċip ċap ċes ċîr ċîz ċois ċû

check, choke, champ, change, chain, chime, march, starch,
ċec ċôc ċamp ċênj ċên ċaim mârċ stârċ

match, hatch, birch, much, chafe, charge, chalk, chat, chill,
maċ haċ bûrċ muċ ċêf ċârj ċôc ċat ċil

ħi acšun têcn bai ði filolojists, giviŋ tu ðis saund alfabetic reprizentêšun, rifiûts ði stêtment frîcwentli mêd, and faund in dicšuneriz and in scûlbucs, ðat ðis saund iz compaund; iz ðat ɵv t and š (iš)=tš. ħi saund ɵv ǰ (ǰî) in ǰurǰ can nɵt bî prodiûst wiθ ði maut ôrganz in pozišun tu utur îður ɵv ði saundz ɵv ðis combinêšun. Bai uturiŋ ði saund ɵv t, fɵlod bai ðat ɵv š (iš) in šip, and ðen ðat ɵv ǰ (ǰî) in ǰip, ði ǰênj in ði pozišun ɵv ði tuŋ, tu mêc ði latur saund, can bi felt az it occurz. Bai standiŋ bifôr a mirɵr and alturnetli uturiŋ ði saund ɵv ǰ (ǰî) in ǰurǰ, and ði combaind saundz, reprizented bai tš, ði mûvment ɵv ði tuŋ, and ði ǰênj ɵv its pozišun wiðin ði maut, can bî ɵbzurvd. ħi sensez ɵv fîliŋ, sîiŋ, and hîriŋ, discloz ði fact ðat ði saund ɵv ǰ (ǰî), in ǰurǰ, iz nɵt ðat ɵv tš, nôr ɵv eni uður combinêšun ɵv saundz, bʊt iz az piûr a cɵnsonant az eni in ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej. Ꞓ iz a palatal, ecsplodent; š iz a palatal, cɵntinyuant.

ħis saund, ǰ, iz a surd, palatal, fricativ, cɵrespɵndiŋ tu j, az sonant. It iz prodiûst bai a cɵmplît clɵžur ɵv ði maut bac ɵv ði peint fôr ði producšun ɵv ði saund ɵv t, its caractur bîiŋ fuli disclozd onli bai forsiŋ frɵm ði maut nɵnsonant bret at ði instant ɵv ði ecsplɵžun ôr brîǰ ɵv ði clɵžur.

ECSURSϖIZ XXV. SϖUND ɵV Ꞓ=Ch (ǰî).

chest, chase, chide, quench, stench, brooch, crutch, broach,
ǰest ǰês ǰaid cwenǰ stenǰ brôǰ cruǰ brôǰ
batch, cheat, charm, choose, smirch, cho'sen, cha'sten, chat,
baǰ ǰît ǰârm ǰûz smûrǰ ǰô'zn ǰê'sn ǰat
trench, wrench, chis'el, chink, latch, chop. chair, choc'o-late,
trenǰ renǰ ǰiz'el ǰiŋc laǰ ǰɵp ǰâr ǰɵc'ɵ-let

chock, chore, child, chick, cheek, fetch, bench, branch, leach.
ƈoc ƈôr ƈaild ƈic ƈîc feƈ benƈ braƞƈ lîƈ

LESSON XVIII. SOUND OF J.

Pronounce the word jet, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word jet is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter j. The statement is often made and can be found in dictionaries and in schoolbooks, that this sound is compound, said to be the sounds of d and zh=dzh.

The senses of feeling, seeing, and hearing, used as described to prove that the sounds of tsh are not heard in the word church, will prove that the sound of j, in jet, is as pure a consonant element as is the sound of b. J is an explodent; zh is a continuant.

The sound of j is a sonant, palatal, fricative, corresponding to the sound of the letter chee, as surd. It is produced by placing the mouth organs in position to produce the sound of ch (chee), in chip, and forcing from the mouth sonant breath at the instant of the explosion or breach of the closure.

EXERCISE XXVI. SOUND OF J.

judge, gem, jet, gill, gist, gibe, joke, jug, hedge, wedge,
juj jem jet jil jist jaib jôc jug hej wej

pledge, just, germ, jade, jay, jail, jest, jus'tice, fudge, gin,
plej just jûrm jêd jê jêl jest jus'tis fuj jin

budge, grudge, smudge, gip'sy, gen'der, gen'tle, jos'tle, Jew.
buj gruj smuj jip'si jen'dur jen'tl jos'l Jû

gib'bet, gi'ant, jib, gen'ius, gen-teel', ge-ol'o-gy, ed-u-ca'tion.
jib'et jai'ant jib jîn'yus jen-tîl' ji-ol'o-ji ej-u-cê'ʃun

chirr, chard, twitch, flinch, bunch, lunch, hunch, munched.
ʧûr ʧârd twiʧ flinʧ bunʧ lunʧ hunʧ munʧt

LESN XVIII. SAUND OV J.

Pronauns ði wurd jet, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd jet iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur j. Ði stêtment iz ofn mêd and can bî found in dicšuneriz and in scûlbucs, ðat ðis saund iz compaund, sed tu bî ði saundz ov d and ž=dž.

Ði sensez ov fîliŋ, sîiŋ, and hîriŋ, yûzd az discraibd tu prûv ðat ði saundz ov ši ar not hurd in ði wurd ʤurʤ, wil prûv ðat ði saund ov j, in jet, iz az piûr a consonant eliment az iz ði saund ov b. J iz an ecsplodent; ž iz a continyuant.

Ði saund ov j iz a sonant, palatal, fricativ, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov ði letur ʤî, az surd. It iz prodiûst bai plêsiŋ ði maut ôrganz in pozišun tu prodiûs ði saund ov ʧ (ʧî) in ʧip, and forsiŋ from ði maut sonant bret at ði instant ov ði ecspložun ôr brîʤ ov ði cložur.

ECSURSAIZ XXVI. SAUND OV J.

ja'ded, gyp'sum, gin'ger, jum'ble, gyves, geal, gel'id, jar,
jê'ded jip'sum jin'jur jum'bl jaivz jîl jel'id jâr

gel'a-ble, ge'lose, gen'er-al, gen'et, gen'ial, gen'i-tive, badge,
jel'a-bl jî'lôs jen'ur-al jen'et jîn'yal jen'i-tiv baj

jamb, jam, jab, jaw, jolt, job, jump, jeer, joke, ledge, jig,
jam jam jab jô jôlt job jump jîr jôc lej jig

jan'i-tor, jan'i-trix, Ja'nus, je'hu, jel'ly, jog'gle, jar'gon, jot.
jan'i tor jan'i-trics Jê'nus jî'hiû jel'i jog'l jâr'gon jot

LESSON XIX. SOUND OF C (kee).

Pronounce the word cap, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word cap is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter c (kee), is also called see. The sound of c (kee) in cap, is a surd, palatal, mute, corresponding to the sound of g (ghee) is also called jee, as sonant. This sound is produced by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the opposite surface of the palate, while nonsonant breath is forced up into the pharynx. The explosion or breach of the contact discloses the character of this sound.

EXERCISE XXVII. SOUND OF C (kee).

crack, cack'le, cap, can, scheme, skin, come, comb, queen,
crac cac'l cap can scîm scin cum côm cwîn

kedge, quill, quit, quest, qui'et, queer, cure, choir, quire,
cej cwil cwit cwest cwai'et cwîr ciûr cwair cwair

quaint, kirk, cat'a-logue, talc, kith, kiln, kill, kid, skep'tic,
cwênt cûrc cat'a-log talc cit cil cil cid scep'tic

chord, cord, kite, scar, skate, score, kit, cat, skunk, sketch.
cêrd cêrd cait scâr scêt scôr cit cat scuŋc sced

LESSON XX. SOUND OF G (ghee).

Pronounce the word gap, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word gap is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter g (ghee).

The sound of g (ghee), heard in gap, is a sonant, palatal, mute, corresponding to the sound of c (kee), as surd. This sound is made with the tongue and palate in nearly the same relative position as required for producing the sound of c (kee),

LESN XIX. SAUND OV C (cî).

Pronauns ði wurd cap, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd cap iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur c (cî), iz ôlso côld sî. Ði saund ov c (cî) in cap, iz a surd, palatal, miût, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov g (gî) fôrmurli côld jî, az sonant. Ðis saund iz prodiûst bai a clos contact bitwîn ði upur surfes ov ði bac part ov ði tuŋ and ði opozit surfes ov ði palêt, hwail nonsonant bret iz forst up intu ði fariŋcs. Ði ecsplożun ôr brîd ov ði contact disclozez ði caractur ov ðis saund.

ECSURSAIZ XXVII. SAUND OV C (cî).

coast, cough, king, kibe, black, speak, creek, crick, creak,
côst côf ciŋ caib blac spîc crîc cric crîc

crook, crin'kle, junk, jun'ket, tick, cab, back, kitch'en, car,
cruc criŋ'cl juŋc juŋ'cet tic cab bac cič'en câr

klang, knack, kit'cat, care, kip, crock, cro-chet', croak, crop,
claŋ nac cit'cat câr cip croc crô-šê' crôc crop

cronk, pork, cross, cri'er, creep, craze, cream, craw, crate.
croŋc pôrc cros crai'ur crîp crêz crîm crô crêt

LESN XX. SAUND OV G (gî).

Pronauns ði wurd gap, sloli and distiŋctli, Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd gap iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur g (gî).

Ði saund ov g (gî), hurd in gap, iz a sonant, palatal, miût, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov c (cî), az surd. Ðis saund iz mêd wiŧ ði tuŋ and palêt in nîrli ði sêm relativ pozišun az ricwaird fêr prodiûsiŋ ði saund ov c (cî), but bai forsiŋ bret up intu ði

but by forcing breath up into the pharynx and vibrating the vocal chords during the continuance of the contact.

EXERCISE XXVIII. SOUND OF G (ghee).

gay, give, glair, glare, grind, ground, glue, gloom, gui'ded,
gê giv glâr glâr graind graund glû glûm gai'ded

snug, rug, tug, dug, ghost, guest, bog, guilt, gilt, log, hog,
snug rug tug dug gôst gest bog gilt gilt log hog

egg, beg, bag, big, flog, hogs'head, frogs, bags, bugs, tugs,
eg beg bag big flog hogz'hed frogz bagz bugz tugz

ped'a-gogues, pro'logues, dec'a-logues, dogs, rugs, pro'gramme.
ped'a-gogz prô'logz dec'a-logz dogz rugz prô'gram

LESSON XXI. SOUND OF F.

Pronounce the word fin, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word fin is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter f. This is a surd, labial, spirant, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound of the letter v, as sonant. This sound is made by the audible friction or rustling of the voiceless breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the edge of the upper lip, or the lower lip may be held in contact with the tip of the upper teeth.

EXERCISE XXIX. SOUND OF F.

fife, left, sift, freight, phase, farce, fence, de-fense', laugh,
faif left sift frêt fêz fârs fens di-fens' lâf

stuff, staff, graft, four, fore, for, foil, phys'ic, soft, strife,
stuf staf graft fôr fôr fôr foil fiz'ic soft straif

loft, fray, flay, muff, gruff, af-ford', feud, life, riff, free,
loft frê flê muf gruf af-fôrd' fiûd laif rif frî

fariŋes and vaibrêtiŋ ði vocal cêrdz diûriŋ ði continyuans ov ði contact.

ECSURSAIZ XXVIII. SAUND OV G (gî).

hogs, eggs, logs, grit, gig, dem'a-gogues, cat'a-logues, gam,
hɔgz egz lɔgz grit gig dem'ɑ-gɔgz cat'ɑ-lɔgz gam

glad'den, an'a-grams, di'a-grams, crag, grab, brag, gaunt,
glad'n an'ɑ-gramz dai'ɑ-gramz crag grab brag gânt

fag, flag, fog, gaze, sag, gas, gawk, gash, gate, gait, gone,
fag flag fɔg gêz sag gas gɔc gaš gêt gêt gɔn

gasp, get, gun, good, gog'gle, gar'ner, gam'ble, gam'bol, go.
gɑsp get gun gud gɔg'l gâr'nur gam'bl gam'bɔl gô

LESN XXI. SAUND OV F.

Pronauns ði wurd fin, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd fin iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund repri-zented bai ði letur f. Ðis iz a surd, lêbial, spairant, fricativ saund, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov ði letur v, az sonant. Ðis saund iz mêd bai ði ôdibl fricšun ôr ruśliŋ ov ði voisles bret, hwen forst aut bitwîn ði ej ov ði lour lip and ði ej ov ði upur lip, ôr ði lour lip mê bî held in contact wið ði tip ov ði upur tît.

ECSURSAIZ XXIX. SAUND OV F.

sylph, pho-net'ic, sphere, e-nough', feigned, framed, flounce,
silf fo-net'ic sfîr i-nuf' fênd frêmd flauns

folk, feast, fear, fiz'gig, frump, flush, face, faced, fooled,
fôc fîst fîr fiz'gig frump fluš fês fêst fûld

flax, fix, five, fac'et, fain, fail, fade, faint, feint, flip, fig,
flacs fics faiv fas'et fên fêl fêd fênt fênt flip fig

phrase, phlegm, fought, full, fool, off, fall, foul, fowl, foe.
frêz flem fôt ful fûl of fôl faul faul fô

LESSON XXII. SOUND OF V.

Pronounce the word vest, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word vest is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter v. The sound of v, in vest, is a sonant, labial, spirant, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound of the letter f, as surd. This sound is produced when the lips are in position for producing the sound of the letter f, and while they are in this position, vibrating the vocal chords and forcing from the mouth intonated breath.

EXERCISE XXX. SOUND OF V.

valve, vest, vote, stove, verse, sieve, vault, void, vice, vise,
valv vest vôt stôv vûrs siv vôlt void vais vais

rave, o'ver, vale, vail, veil, voice, liv'id, viv'id, vow'el, vex,
rêv ô'vur vêl vêl vêl vois liv'id viv'id vau'el vecs

of, vain, vane, vein, val'ue, de-vour', move, prove, proved,
ov vên vên vên val'yû di-vaur' mûv prûv prûvd

verb, view, waved, ser'vice, served, vim, vel'vet, vine, vogue.
vûrb viû wêvd sûr'vis sûrvd vim vel'vet vain vôg

LESSON XXIII, SOUND OF Ŧ=Th (ith).

Pronounce the word thin, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word thin is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the new letter ŧ, named ith, added to the alphabet to represent this sound only, the English alphabet having no letter for it. The first sound in the word thin is a surd, lingual, spirant, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound of dh (thee) in dhen (then), as sonant. The sound rep-

gift, shift, fifth, thrift, flot'sam, fe'ver, fol'io, fold, flix.
gift ŝift fift ŧrift flɔt'sam fî'vur fôl'yo fôld flics

LESN XXII. SAUND OV V.

Pronauns ði wurd vest, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd vest iz spoen, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur v. Ði saund ov v, in vest, iz a sonant lêbial, spairant, fricativ saund, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov ði letur f, az surd. Ðis saund iz prodiûst hwen ði lips ar in poziŝun fôr prodiûsiŋ ði saund ov ði letur f, and hwail ðê ar in ðis poziŝun, vaibrêtiŋ ði vocal côrdz and forsiŋ from ði maut intonêted bret.

EGSURSAIZ XXX. SAUND OV V.

di-vide', di-vin'i-ty, nov'el, ev'er, va'cate, fer'vid, vag, va'le,
di-vaid' di-vin'i-ti nov'el ev'ur vê'cêt fûr'vid vag vê'lî

Va'la, la'va, vir'tue, re-moved, val'et, vis'it, a-vow', vel'lum,
Vâ'la lâ'va vûr'ʤû ri-mûvd val'et viz'it a-vau' vel'um

val'id, val'ley, vol'ley, vamp, van, veal, Ve'da, ve'dro, veer,
val'id val'i vol'i vamp van vîl Vê'da vê'dro vîr

vict'uals, vo'cal, vuln, salve, save, have, be-have, shive, vog.
vit'lz vô'cal vuln sâv sêv hav bi-hêv ŝaiv vog

LESN XXIII. SAUND OV Ŧ=Th (it).

Pronauns ði wurd ŧin, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd hwen ði wurd ŧin iz spoen, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði niû letur ŧ, nêmd it, aded tu ði alfabet tu reprizent ðis saund onli, ði Iŋgliŝ alfabet haviŋ no letur fôr it. Ði furst saund in ði wurd ŧin iz a surd, liŋgwal, spairant, fricativ saund, corespondiŋ tu ði saund ov ð (ðî) in ðen (then), az sonant. Ði saund reprizented bai ði letur ŧ (it) iz ði closest

resented by the letter ŧ (ith) is the closest continuable nonintonated breath sound that can be produced without stoppage of the breath. It is usually produced by nonsonant breath forced from the mouth with the tongue placed against or even passing beyond the teeth, while the lips are slightly open.

EXERCISE XXXI. SOUND OF Ŧ=Th (ith).

thin, thought, think, thief, thaw, theme, three, breath, pith,
ŧin ŧôt ŧiŋc ŧîf ŧô ŧîm ŧrî breŧ piŧ

thirst, thing, third, or-thog'ra-phy, thwart, thwack, thumb,
ŧûrst ŧiŋ ŧûrd ôr-ŧog'ra-fi ŧwôrt ŧwac ŧum

thanks. tooth, thor'ough, thigh, thirty, au-thor'i-ty, this'tle,
ŧaŋcs ŧûŧ ŧur'o ŧai ŧûrti ô-ŧor'i-ti ŧis'l

thrum, thrill, throb, thim'ble, thick, throne, throng, truth.
ŧrum ŧril ŧrob ŧim'bl ŧic ŧrôn ŧroŋ ŧrûŧ

LESSON XXIV. SOUND OF Đ=Dh (thee).

Pronounce the word then, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word then is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the new letter đ, named thee, added to the alphabet to represent this sound only, the English alphabet having no letter for it. This sound is a sonant, lingual, spirant, fricative, corresponding to the sound represented by the letter ith as surd. It is the closest continuable intonated breath sound that can be produced without stoppage of the breath. To produce this sound, place the tongue and lips in position to produce the sound represented by the letter ith, but with accompanying vibration of the vocal chords by breath forced from the mouth.

continyuabl nonintonêted bret saund dat can bî prodiûst widaut stopej ov di bret. It iz yûžuali prodiûst bai nonsonant bret forst from di maut wid di tuŋ plêst agenst êr îvn pasiŋ biyond di tît, hwail di lips ar slaitli opn.

ECSURSAIZ XXXI. SAUND OV Ŧ=Th (it).

throle, thong, throat, booth, thread, thrash, faith, throt'tle,
trôl toŋ trôt bût tred traš fêt trot'l

eth'ics, wealth, ath'lete, north, south, twelfth, the'ta, withe,
et'ics welt at'lît nôrt saut twelft tî'ta wit

phthi'sis, au'thor, thatch, the'a-ter, mouth, Sab'bath, threat,
tai'sis ô'tor tad tî'a-tur maut Sab'at tret

therm, thieves, thorn, thir'teenth, thou'sand, the'o-rem, thick.
tûrm tîvz tôrn tûr'tînt tau'zand tî'o-rem tic

LESN XXIV. SAUND OV Đ=Dh (đî).

Pronauns di wurd đen, sloli and distiŋctli. Đi furst saund hurd, hwen di wurd đen iz spocn, iz di consonant saund reprizented bai di niû letur d, nêmd đî, aded tu di alfabet tu reprizent dis saund onli, di Iŋgliš alfabet haviŋ no letur fôr it. Đis saund iz a sonant, liŋgwal, spairant, fricativ, corespondiŋ tu di saund reprizented bai di letur it, az surd. It iz di closest continyuabl intonêted bret saund dat can bî prodiûst widaut stopej ov di bret. Tu prodiûs dis saund, plês di tuŋ and lips in pozišun tu prodiûs di saund reprizented bai di letur it, but wid accumpaniiŋ vaibrêšun ov di vocal côrdz bai bret forst from di maut.

EXERCISE XXXII. SOUND OF Ŧ=Dh (thee).

they, that, breathe. those, thus, this, these, thine, the, thee,
ŧê ŧat brîŧ ŧôz ŧus ŧis ŧîz ŧain ŧi ŧî

with, writhe, oth'er, ei'ther, nei'ther, both'er, broth'er, thy,
wiŧ raiŧ uŧ'ur î'ŧur nî'ŧur boŧ'ur bruŧ'ur ŧai

moth'er, al-though', fa'ther, far'ther, breathe, thou, wor'thy,
muŧ'ur ôl-ŧô' fâ'ŧur fâr'ŧur brîŧ ŧau wûr'ŧi

with'er, then, thence, scythe, be-queath', fur'ther, breth'ren.
wiŧ'ur ŧen ŧens saiŧ bi-cwîŧ' fûr'ŧur breŧ'ren

LESSON XXV. SOUND OF S.

Pronounce the word seal, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word seal is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter s. This sound is a surd, sibilant, lingual, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound represented by z, as sonant. To produce this sound, raise the front part of the tongue, near its tip, to nearly the roof of the mouth, either close behind the front teeth or at a farther remove from them, then continuable hissing breath makes the sound. No other alphabetic sounds are produced through so wide a range, of so slightly varying positions of the tongue, as are the sounds of s and z. In mode of production, these continuants are slightly related to the explodents t and d.

EXERCISE XXXIII. SOUND OF S.

sent, scent, cent, seal, ceil, sell, cell, sit, sat, hiss, mixed,
sent sent sent sîl sîl sel sel sit sat his micst

mix, mice, cit'y, nest, east, most, host, hence, moss, swift,
mics mais sit'i nest, îst môst hôst hens mos swift

ECSURSΩIZ XXXII. SΩUND ΘV Ð=Dh (ð̂).

thith'er, hea'then, than their, theirs, them, them-selves', ye,
ðið'ur hî'ðen ðan ðâr ðârz ðem ðem-selvz' ðî

thence-forth', though, there, there'a-bout, there-at', there-to',
ðens-fôrt' ðô ðâr ðâr'a-baut ðâr-at' ðâr-tû'

there-for', there'fore, there-from', there-in', there-of', there-on',
ðâr-fôr' ðâr'fôr ðâr-frøm' ðâr-in' ðâr-øf' ðâr-øn'

thy-self', hith'er, hith-er-to', feath'er, feath'er-y, far'ther-most.
ðai-self' hið'ur hið-ur-tû' feð'ur feð'ur-i fâr'ður-môst

LESN XXV. SΩUND ΘV S.

Pronauns ði wurd sîl, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd sîl iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund repri-zented bai ði letur s. Ðis saund iz a surd, sibilant, liŋgwal, fricativ saund, corespondiŋ tu ði saund reprizented bai z, az sonant. Tu prodiûs ðis saund, rêz ði frunt part øv ði tuŋ, nîr its tip, tu nîrli ði rûf øv ði maut, îður clos bihaind ði frunt tît ôr at a fardur rimûv frøm ðem, ðen continyuabl hisiŋ bret mêcs ði saund. No uður alfabetic saundz ar prodiûst ðrû so waid a rênj, øv so slaitli vêriiŋ poziŝunz øv ði tuŋ, az ar ði saundz øv s and z. In mod øv producŝun, ðîz continyuants ar slaitli rilêted tu ði ecsplodents t and d.

ECSURSΩIZ XXXIII. SΩUND ΘV S,

proph'e-cy, proph'e-sy, miss, fleece, fierce, syr'up, bal'ance,
prøf'i-si prøf'i-sai mis flîs fîrs sir'up bal'ans

pro-ceed', pre-ceđe', size, sice, syce, vis'cid, fi-nance', stern,
pro-sîd' pri-sîd' saiz sais sais vis'id fi-nans' stûrn

silk, sill, boss'es, mess, close, say, stone, race, cease, rice,
silc sil bos'ez mes clôs sê stôn rês sîs rais

soak, since, spice, steps, no'tice, squall, sense, seed, cede.
sôc sins spais steps nô'tis scwôl sens sîd sîd

LESSON XXVI. SOUND OF Z.

Pronounce the word zeal, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word zeal is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter z. This is a sonant, sibilant lingual, fricative sound of peculiar buzzing character, corresponding to the sound of the letter s, as surd. This continuable buzzing sound is produced with the tongue in position to produce the sound of s, but with accompanying vibration of the vocal chords.

EXERCISE XXXIV. SOUND OF Z.

zeal, zest, zone, nose, rose, beaux, bows, blows, snows, xyst,
zîl zest zôn nôz rôz bôz bôz blôz snôz zist

boys, noise, wise, rise, close, flies, birds, verbs, driz'zle,
boiz noiz waiz raiz clôz flaiz bûrdz vûrbz driz'l

is, herds, toes, tows, hoes, foes, lens, squeeze, his, has,
iz hûrdz tôz tôz hôz fôz lenz scwîz hiz haz

boughs, bows, maize, stays, blaze, house, toys, as, skies.
bauz bauz mêz stêz blêz hauz toiz az scaiz

LESSON XXVII. SOUND OF ſh=Sh (ish).

Pronounce the word ship, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word ship is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter ſ (ish), This sound is a surd, sibilant, palatal, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound

salm'on, as'sets, ba'sin, syn'od, is'o-late, sad'den, still, steam,
sam'un as'ets bê'sn sin'ed is'o-lêt sad'n stil stîm

bi'cy-cle, ha'sten, loo'sen, cha'stened, spin'ach, an'swer, suave.
bai'si-cl hê'sn lû'sn ċê'snd spin'ej an'sur swâv

LESN XXVI. SΩUND ΘV Z.

Pronauns ŧi wurd zîl, sloli and distiŋctli. Ƒi furst saund hurd, hwen ŧi wurd zîl iz spoen, iz ŧi consonant saund reprizented bai ŧi letur z. Ƒis iz a sonant, sibilant, liŋgwal, fricativ saund ev piciûlyar buziŋ caractur, corespondiŋ tu ŧi saund ev ŧi letur s, az surd. Ƒis continyuabl buziŋ saund iz prodiûst wiŧ ŧi tuŋ in poziš̃un tu prodiûs ŧi saund ev s, but wiŧ accumpaniiŋ vaibrêš̃un ev ŧi vocal cêrdz.

ECSURSΩIZ XXXIV. SΩUND ΘV Z.

fiz'zle, prism, eyes, zeph'y-rus, mu'sic, preys, prays, praise,
fiz'l prizm ai̯z zef'i-rus miû'zic prêz prêz prêz

spasm, chasm, wars, whiz, puz'zle, ze'bra, rai'sing, wis'dom,
spazm cazm wêrz hwiz puz'l zî'bra rê'ziŋ wiz'dum

wiz'ard, iz'zard, a-rise', a-ris'en, dis-eased', sea'soned, cho'sen,
wiz'ard iz'ard a-rai̯z' a-riz'n diz-îzd' sî'znd ċô'zn

tow'ards, pre-mise', rasp'ber-ry, trea'son, fro'zen, vis'or, vis'it.
tô'ardz pri-mai̯z' raz'ber-i trî'zn frô'zn viz'er viz'it

LESN XXVII. SΩUND ΘV ſh=Sh (iš̃).

Pronauns ŧi wurd š̃ip, sloli and distiŋctli. Ƒi furst saund hurd, hwen ŧi wurd š̃ip iz spoen, iz ŧi consonant saund reprizented bai ŧi letur š̃ (iš̃). Ƒis saund iz a surd, sibilant, palatal, fricativ saund, corespondiŋ tu ŧi saund reprizented bai ŧi

represented by the letter s in the word rasure, as sonant. It is produced by raising the front part of the tongue, near its tip, to nearly the roof of the mouth, but a little farther back than the position required for producing the sound of s, and with a more open channel immediately behind the closest approximation of the organs, then forcing breath from the mouth.

EXERCISE XXXV. SOUND OF ſi (ish).

shal, sheep, ship, shift, wish, dish, fish, shop, she, sure,
ſal ſîp ſip ſift wiſ diſ fiſ ſop ſî ſûr

should, shaft, shelved, smashed, shroud, washed, shrimp,
ſud ſaft ſelvd smaſt ſraud wost ſrimp

shoe, shoo, chaise, bushed, splashed, shaped, shirk, fresh,
ſû ſû ſêz buſt splaſt ſêpt ſûrc freſ

fished, shield, shore, shoot, shunt, shock, crashed, crash.
fiſt ſîld ſôr ſût ſunt ſoc craſt craſ

LESSON XXVIII. SOUND OF Ż=Zh (zhee).

Pronounce the word rasure, slowly and distinctly. The third sound heard, when the word rasure is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the new letter ż (zhee), added to the alphabet to represent this sound only, the English alphabet having no letter for it. This sound is a sonant, sibilant, palatal, fricative sound, corresponding to the sound represented by the letter ſ (ish), heard in the word ship, as surd. It is produced by placing the mouth organs in position to produce the sound of the letter ish, but with accompanying vibrations of the vocal chords.

letur s in ƌi wurd "rasure," az sonant. It iz prodiûst bai rêziŋ ƌi frunt part ɵv ƌi tuŋ, nîr its tip, tu nîrli ƌi rûf ɵv ƌi maut, but ɑ litl farƌur bac ƌaɪ ƌi poziƨun ricwairƌ fêr prodiûsiŋ ƌi saund ɵv s, and wiƌ ɑ mor opn ƌanel immîdietli bihaind ƌi closest apprɵcsimêƨun ɵv ƌi ôrganz, ƌen forsiŋ bret frɵm ƌi maut.

ECSURSƆIZ XXXV. SƆUND ƟV ſ=Sh (iƨ).

shrink, shriek, dished, wished, o'cean, hush, blush, blushed,
ƨriŋc ƨrîc diƨt wiƨt ô'ƨan huƨ bluƨ bluƨt

push, pushed, is'sue, fet'ish, wash, dash, hash, shear, flesh,
puƨ puƨt iƨ'û fet'iƨ wɵƨ daƨ haƨ ƨîr fleƨ

dashed, shears, mesh, meshed, mash, rush, rushed, var'nish,
daƨt ƨîrz meƨ meƨt· maƨ ruƨ ruƨt vâr'niƨ

shoat, trash, mush'room, sash, tar'nish, shod'dy, shirt, lash.
ƨôt traƨ muƨ'rûm . saƨ târ'niƨ ƨɵd'i ƨûrt laƨ

LESN XXVIII. SƆUND ƟV ƶ=Zh (ƶî).

Pronauns ƌi wurd rêƶur, sloli and distiŋctli. ƑƉi ƌurd saund hurd, hwen ƌi wurd rêƶur iz spocn, iz ƌi cɵnsonant saund reprizented bai ƌi niû letur ƶ (ƶi), aded tu ƌi alfabet tu reprizent ƌis saund onli, ƌi Iŋgliƨ alfabet haviŋ no letur fêr it. ƑƉis saund iz ɑ sonant, sibilant, palatal, fricativ saund, cɵrespɵndiŋ tu ƌi saund reprizented bai ƌi letur ƨ (iƨ), hurd in ƌi wurd ƨip, az surd. It iz prodiûst bai plêsiŋ ƌi maut ôrganz in poziƨun tu prodiûs ƌi saund ɵv ƌi letur iƨ, but wiƌ accumpaniiŋ vaibrêƨunz ɵv ƌi vocal cêrdz.

EXERCISE XXXVI. SOUND OF Ƶ (zhee).

o'sier, az'ure, vis'ion, sei'sure, bra'zier, ho'sier, ex-plo'sion,
ô'ƶur aƶ'ur viƶ'un sî'ƶur brê'ƶur hô'ƶur ecs-plô'ƶun

lei'sure, treas'ure, meas'ure, pleas'ure, com-po'sure, rouge,
lî'ƶur treƶ'ur meƶ'ur pleƶ'ur cəm-pô'ƶur rûƶ

gla'zier, pro-vis'ion-al, de-lu'sion, e-va'sion, con-tu'sion, zhee,
glê'ƶur pro-viƶ'un-al di-liû'ƶun i-vê'ƶun cən-tiû'ƶun ƶî

di-vis'ion, in-va'sion, col-lis'ion, col-lu'sion, cor-ro'sion, jour.
di-viƶ'un in-vê'ƶun cəl-liƶ'un cəl-liû'ƶun cər-rô'ƶun ƶûr

LESSON XXIX. SOUND OF L.

Pronounce the word lull, slowly and distinctly. The first and last sound heard, when the word lull is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter l. This is a sonant, lingual, or tongue tip semivowel. It is produced with the tongue in the same general position against the roof of the mouth as for sounding t, d, and n, but the sides are left open, sufficiently to permit the passage of sonant breath with a trill or rustle, while the tip of the tongue remains in contact with the roof of the mouth, The breach of the closure, may be made on either side of the tongue or on both sides at the same time.

This is the most continuable and vowel like of English consonant sounds, and easily passes into a mere sonant murmur or neutral vowel sound, heard in the vowel of tub, turn; hence it has come, by the loss of an accompanying vowel, to have itself the value of a vowel at the end of a syllable, as in able (a'bl),or it constitutes a syllable as in tickle (tic'l).

ECSURSΩIZ XXXVI. SΩUND ΘV Ƶ Zh (ƶî).

fu'sion, oc-ca'sion, con-clu'sion, u'su-al, de-cis'on, en-clo'sure,
fiû'ƶun ɔc-cê'ƶun cɔn-clû'ƶun yû'ƶu-ɑl di-siƶ'un en-clô'ƶur

e-va'sion, cas'u-al, vis'u-al, vis'ion-a'ry, treas'ur-er, sua'sion,
i-vê'ƶun caƶ'u-ɑl viƶ'u-ɑl viƶ'un-ê'ri treƶ'ur-ur swê'ƶun

treas'ur-y, treas'ur-ess, meas'ured, meas'ure-less, meas'ure-ment,
treƶ'ur-i treƶ'ur-es meƶ'urd meƶ'ur-les meƶ'ur-ment

lei'sured, lei'sure-ly, meas'ur-a-ble, meas'ured-ly, meas'ur-a-bly.
lî'ƶurd lî'ƶur-li meƶ'ur-ɑ-bl meƶ'urd-li meƶ'ur-ɑ-bli

LESN XXIX. SΩUND ΘV L.

Pronauns ðı wurd lul, sloli and distiŋctli. Ƒi furst and last saund hurd, hwen ðı wurd lul iz spocn, iz ðı consonant saund reprizented bai ðı letur l. Ƒis iz ɑ sonant, liŋgwal, ôr tuŋ tip semivauel. It iz prodiûst wiƚ ðı tuŋ in ðı sêm jenural poziƨun agenst ðı rûf ɔv ðı mauƚ az fôr saundiŋ t, d, and n, but ðı saidz ar left opn, suffiƨentli tu purmit ðı pasej ɔv sonant breƚ wiƚ ɑ tril ôr rusl, hwail ðı tip ɔv ðı tuŋ rimênz in contact wiƚ ðı rûf ɔv ðı mauƚ. Ƒi brîd ɔv ðı cloƶur, mê bî mêd ɔn îður said ɔv ðı tuŋ ôr ɔn boƚ saidz at ðı sêm taim.

Ƒis iz ðı most continyuabl and vauel laic ɔv Iŋgliƨ consonant saundz, and îzili pasez intu ɑ mîr sonant murmur ôr niûtral vauel saund, hurd in ðı vauel ɔv tub, turn; hens it haz cum, bai ðı lɔs ɔv an accumpaniiŋ vauel, tu hav itself ðı valyû ov ɑ vauel at ðı end ɔv ɑ silabl, az in ê'bl, ôr it constitiûts ɑ silabl az in tic'l.

EXERCISE XXXVII. SOUND OF L.

lull,	lit'tle,	lid,	lo,	low,	slow,	float,	plank,	bi'ble,	liege,
lul	lit'l	lid	lô	lô	slô	flôt	plaŋc	bai'bl	lîj
lyre,	li'ar,	lev'el,	pick'le,	tick'le,	lea,	lee,	league,	live,	slim,
lair	lai'ar	lev'el	pic'l	tic'l	lî	lî	lîg	liv	slim
block,	flock,	clock,	blade,	blight,	fleer,	flitch,	fleam,	golf,	
bloc	floc	cloc	blêd	blait	flîr	flič	flîm	golf	
glance,	flaw,	pall,	Paul,	pawl,	lis'ten,	tale,	tail,	hale,	hail.
glans	flô	pôl	Pôl	pôl	lis'n	têl	têl	hêl	hêl

LESSON XXX. SOUND OF R.

Pronounce the word rut, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word rut is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter r. This sound is a sonant, lingual, or tongue tip semivowel, closely allied to the sound of l. It has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel, especially in unaccented syllables, than any other consonant. Hence, the reduction of the vowel sounds in such words as learn, word, verb, myrrh, flirt, and e, before r, final, to the sound of u in tub, turn. This sound is so resonant and continuable as to be closely related to the vowels. Its production is strikingly similar to that of the sound of l. This sound is produced between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth, the vocal chords, being close, so as to vibrate the tip of the tongue and produce the characteristic trill and rustle of this sound.

Final r in such words as more, before, meter, should always be sounded, but this is not done in some localities in the

ECSURSɑIZ XXXVII. SɑUND ɵV L.

trick'le, clinch, glide, globe, lymph, lob'by, loo'sen, nes'tle,
tric'l clinƈ glaid glôb limf ləb'i lû'sn nes'l

re-lax', tan'gle, tem'ple, lus'tre, bal'lad, cru'el, lev'y, lev'er,
ri-lacs' taŋ'gl tem'pl lus'tur bal'ɑd crû'el lev'i lev'ur

le-thar'gic, met'al-lur-gy, plac'er, pleb'i-scite, pu-eb'lo, sal'ad,
li-ƭâr'jic met'ɑl-ûr-ji plas'ur pleb'i-sit pû-eb'lo sal'ɑd

pro'file, sub'tile, sub'tle, sup'ple ta-bleau', ob-lique', sin'gu-lar.
prô'fîl sub'til sut'l sup'l ta-blô' ɵb-lîc' siŋ'giu-lar

LESN XXX. SɑUND ɵV R.

Pronauns ƭi wurd rut, sloli and distiŋctli. ƬTi furst saund hurd, bwen ƭi wurd rut iz spocn, iz ƭi consonant saund reprizented bai ƭi letur r. ƬTis saund iz ɑ sonant, liŋgwal, ôr tuŋ tip semivauel, closli allaid tu ƭi saund ɵv l. It haz ɑ streŋgur and mor frîcwent influens upon ƭi caractur ɵv ƭi prisîdiŋ vauel, espeƨali in unacsented silablz, ƭan eni uƭur consonant. Hens, ƭi riducƨun ɵv ƭi vauel saundz in suƈ wurdz az lurn, wurd, vurb, mur, flurt, and e bifor r, fainal, tu ƭi saund ɵv u in tub, turn. ƬTis saund iz so rezonant and continyuabl az tu bî closli rilêted tu ƭi vauelz. Its producƨun iz straiciŋli similar tu ƭat ɵv ƭi saund ɵv l. ƬTis saund iz prodiûst bitwîn ƭi tip ɵv ƭi tuŋ and ƭi rûf ɵv ƭi maut, at ɑ point mor ôr les rimûvd bacward from ƭi upur frunt tît, ƭi vocal cêrdz, bîiŋ clos, so az tu vaibrêt ƭi tip ɵv ƭi tuŋ and prodiûs ƭi caracturistic tril and rusl ɵv ƭis saund.

Fainal r in suƈ wurdz az mor, bifor, mîtur, ƨud ôlwêz bî saunded, but ƭis iz not dun in sum localitiz in ƭi Yunaited

United States and in southern England. R final is called syllabic r, to distinguish it from initial r.

R between two vowels, the former of which is prolonged and accented (u excepted) is not syllabic. It is initial before the following vowel, otherwise in formal speech or song, such words as parent, Mary, storied, would become words of three syllables. When the preceding vowel is u (u, brief or full) ease of utterance requires r to be sounded with this vowel, a bit of which vowel coalesces with the sound of r and produces euphonic pronunciation. (See Syllabication in Appendix).

EXERCISE XXXVIII. SOUND OF R.

roar, rib, wrist, tear, tier, tear, tare, arc, ark, rope, robe,
rôr rib rist tîr tîr târ târ ârc ârc rôp rôb

wrought, brought, merge, wright, write, right, rite, heirs,
rêt brêt mûrj rait rait rait rait ârz

prim'er, cor-rect', in-spire', rhythm, tri-bu'nal, serf, stir, ruse,
prim'ur cor-rect' in-spair' ritm tri-biû'nal sûrf stûr rûz

sat'yr, sire, rough, rouse, beer, bier, rheum, room, art, are.
sat'ur sair ruf rauz bîr bîr rûm rûm ârt âr

LESSON XXXI. SOUND OF W (woo).

Pronounce the word woo, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word woo is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter woo, is also called doubleyou. This sound is a sonant, labial, semivowel, which stands in precisely the same relation to the full sound of u, heard in rule, in which the sound of y (yee) stands to the sound of i (ee) in police. The production of this sound is nearly identical with its corresponding vowel sound, but the difference in the char-

Stêts and in sudurn Iŋgland. R final iz cêld silabic r, tu distiŋgwiš it from inišal r.

R bitwîn tû vauelz, ði fêrmur ov hwič iz proloŋd and accented (u ecsepted) iz not silabic. It iz inišal bifor ði foloiŋ vauel; udurwaiz, in fêrmal spîč êr soŋ, suč wurdz az pârent, Mêri, stôrid, wud bicum wurdz ov trî silablz. Hwen ði prisîdiŋ vauel iz u (u, brîf êr ful) îz ov uturans ricwairz r tu bî saunded wiđ ðis vauel, a bit ov hwič vauel coalesez wiđ ði saund ov r and prodiûsez yufonic pronunsiêšun. (Sî Silabicêšun in Appendics).

ECSURSAIZ XXXVIII. SAUND OV R.

di-scern'ment, a'pron, fu'thorc, fu'ture, in'ter-stice, squir'rel, di-zûrn'ment ê'prun fû'thêrc fiû'ður in'tur-stis scwur'el

court, risk, road, brews, bruise, shark, fir, fur, prej'u-dice, côrt risc rôd brûz brûz šârc fûr fûr prej'u-dis

pur'ser, pur'sy, fer'ry, wart, prem'ise, or'chid, re'gion, sword, pur'sur pur'si fer'i wêrt prem'is êr'cid rî'jun sôrd

right'eous, ser mon, ver'dure, ja-guar', wrung, rung, bar'ren. rai'ðus sûr'mun vûr'jur ja-gwâr' ruŋ ruŋ bar'en

LESN XXXI. SAUND OV W (wû).

Pronauns ði wurd wû, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd wû iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur wû, iz êlso cêld dublyû. Ðis saund iz a sonant, lêbial, semivauel, hwič standz in prisaisli ði sêm rilêšun tu ði ful saund ov u, hurd in rûl, in hwič ði saund ov ẏ (yî) standz tu ði ful saund ov i (îh) in polîs. Ði producšun ov ðis saund iz nîrli aidentical wiđ its corespondiŋ vauel saund, but ði difurens in ði caractur ov ðîz saundz iz redili distiŋgwišt

acter of these sounds is readily distinguished in the pronunciation of the word woo. This consonant sound is never used except as a prefix to a vowel sound.

EXERCISE XXXIX. SOUND OF W (woo).

woo, will, well, worst, wool, word, wage, watch, worm,
wû wil wel wûrst wul wûrd wêj wɑc wûrm

weave, wean, were, welt, was, wail, weal, wilt, wore, wile,
wîv wîn wûr welt wɑz wêl wîl wilt wôr wail

wiz'en, wound, wound, wort, wood, would, woof, whip, whir,
wiz'n waund wûnd wûrt wud wud wûf hwip hwûr

wind, wind, wisp, quick, quilt, wall, waul, wife, we, whur.
wind waind wisp cwic cwilt wêl wêl · waif wî hwûr

LESSON XXXII. SOUND OF Y (yee).

Pronounce the word ye, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word ye is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter yee, is also called wye. This is a sonant, palatal, semivowel which stands in precisely the same relation to the sound of i (ee), in police, in which consonant w (woo) stands to the sound of u in rule. The production of this sound is nearly identical with its corresponding vowel sound, but the difference in the character of these sounds is readily distinguished in the pronunciation of the word ye. The mouth organs are placed in position to sound e in peal, the tongue is raised to the i (ee) position, and the mouth is opened for the emission of fricative breath with the i(ee) sonancy. This sound is never used except as a prefix to a vowel sound.

in ð̈i pronunsiêšun ɵv ð̈i wurd wû. ð̈is consonant saund iz nevur yûzd ecsept az ɑ prîfics tu ɑ vauel saund.

ECSURSƆIZ XXXIX. SƆUND ɵV W (wû).

warp, wo'ven, whey, with'y, wax, whis'ky, whorl, with'ers,
wôrp wô'vn hwê wiθ'i wacs hwis'ci hwûrl wiθ'urz

whence, wag'on, waf'fle, a-wa'ken, squal'id, out'ward, weed,
hwens wag'un wɵf'l ɑ-wê'cn scwɵl'id aut'ward, wîd

swee'ten, swol'len, wa'ken, wor'den, quick'en, wa'ry, wav'let,
swî'tn swô'ln wê'cn wôr'dn cwic'n wê'ri wêv'let

wax'en, sua'vi-ty, awk'ward on'ward, hand'ward, up'wards.
wac'sn swâ'vi-ti ôc'ward ɵn'ward hand'ward ʊp'wardz

LESN XXXII. SƆUND ɵV Y (yî).

Pronauns ð̈i wurd yî, sloli and distiŋctli. ð̈i furst saund hurd, hwen ð̈i wurd yî iz spocn, iz ð̈i consonant saund reprizented bai ð̈i letur yî, iz ôlso côld wai. ð̈is iz ɑ sonant, palɑtal, semivauel hwiċ standz in prisaisli ð̈i sêm rilêšun tu ð̈i saund ɵv i (îh), in polîs, in hwiċ consonant w(wû) standz tu ð̈i saund ɵv u in rûl. ð̈i producšun ɵv ð̈is saund iz nîrli aidentical wiθ its corespondiŋ vauel saund, but ð̈i difurens in ð̈i caractur ɵv ð̈îz saundz iz redili disitiŋgwišt in ð̈i pronunsiêšun ɵv ð̈i wurd yî. ð̈i maut ôrganz ar plêst in pozišun tu saund î in pîl, ð̈i tuŋ iz rêzd tu ð̈i i (îh) pozišun, and ð̈i maut iz opnd fôr ð̈i imišun ɵv fricativ bret wiθ ð̈i i (îh) sonansi ð̈is saund iz nevur yûzd ecsept az ɑ prîfics tu ɑ vauel saund.

EXERCISE XL. SOUND OF Y (yee).

ye, yes, yet, yea, yule, you, yew, ewe, yore, un'ion, yaw,
yî yes yet yê yûl yû yû yû yôr yûn'yun yô

yacht, youth, yerk, young, yeo'man, yel'low, u'sage, yell,
yɔt yût yûrc yuŋ yô'man yel'o yû'zej yel

yeast, yearn, yield, yelp, u'nit, use, use, year, yar'row,
yîst yûrn yîld yelp yû'nit yûs yûz yîr yar'o

u'su-rer, u'su-fruct, year'ly, use'ful, yolk, yard, yarn, yam.
yû'ziu-rur yû'ziu-fruct yîr'li yûs'ful yôc yârd yârn yam

LESSON XXXIII. SOUND OF M.

Pronounce the word met, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word met is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter m. This is a sonant, labial, nasal, semivowel. It is produced by pressing the lips together, as required to sound p or b, and vibrating the vocal chords, but with the passage from the pharynx into the nose open, so that the tone rings in the nasal as well as in the oral cavity. The sound thus produced is resonant and continuable, because the nose cannot be closed except by external means.

EXERCISE XLI. SOUND OF M.

mill, man, me, numb, imp, jump, lump, lamb, mumps,
mil man mî num imp jump lump lam mumps

hymn, him, may, maim, meet, mete, meat, aim, mosque,
him him mê mêm mît mît mît êm mosc

lame, came, mum, time, thyme, mild, teem, team, mouse,
lêm cêm mum taim taim maild tîm tîm maus

frame, mule, moil, mood, moose, smoke, schism, stumps.
frêm miûl moil mûd mûs smôc sizm stumps

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ECSURSAIZ XL. SAUND OV Y (yî).

yawn, yaup, ew'er, yel'lows, yoke, pe-cul'iar, pin'ion, yaff,
yôn yôp yû'ur yel'ôz yôc pi-ciûl'yar pin'yun yaf

pa-vil'ion, ref'uge- Sad'du-cee, sin'ew, al'ien, year'ling, York,
pa-vil'yun ref'yûj Sad'yu-sî sin'yû êl'yen yîr'liŋ Yôrc

com-pan'ion, fig'ure, fil'ial, vol'ume, yeas'ty, yar'dage, yin,
cəm-pan'yun fig'yur fil'yal vəl'yûm yîs'ti yâr'dej yin

vol'umed, yaf'fle, yo'del, yun'ca, Yan'kee, yufts, Ya'ko-nan.
vəl'yûmd yaf'l yô'dl yuŋ'ca Yaŋ'cî yufts Yâ'co-nan

LESN XXXIII. SAUND OV M.

Pronauns ði wurd met, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd, hwen ði wurd met iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur m. Ðis iz a sonant, lêbial, nêzal, semivauel. It iz prodiûst bai presiŋ ði lips tugeður, az riewaird tu saund p ôr b, and vaibrêtiŋ ði vocal cêrdz, but wiŧ ði pasej from ði fariŋcs intu ði noz opn, so ðat ði ton riŋz in ði nêzal az wel az in ði oral caviti. Ði saund ðus prodiûst iz rezonant and continyuabl, bicôz ði noz canot bî clozd ecsept bai ecsturnal mînz.

ECSURSAIZ XLII. SAUND OV M.

crimp, mote, moat, my, bump, wam'pum, ma'ple, mus-tache',
crimp môt môt mai bump wəm'pum mê'pl mus-tâš'

min'ute, mi-nute', com'mu-nism, col-os-se'um, mac'ron, mock.
min'it mi-niût' cəm'yu-nizm cəl-əs-sî'um mac'rən məc

mi-rage', mi'nus, al'tru-ism, con-sumed', lem'on, mael'strom,
mi-râž' mai'nus al'trû-izm cən-siûmd' lem'un mêl'strəm

free'dom, mad'den, mis'chief, mai'den, minx, tome, mint.
frî'dum mad'n mis'ðif mê'dn miŋcs tôm mint

LESSON XXXIV. SOUND OF N.

Pronounce the word net, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word net is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter n. This is a sonant, lingual, nasal, semivowel. This sound is produced by placing the mouth organs in position to sound t or d, and vibrating the vocal chords, but with the passage from the pharynx into the nose open, so that tone rings in the nose as well as in the oral cavity. The sound thus produced is resonant and continuable.

EXERCISE XLII. SOUND OF N.

net, none, end, win, tin, knight, night, nine, blend, snake,
net nun end win tin nait nait nain blend snêc

knot, not, naught, note, knowl'edge, knuck'le, knurled, on,
not not nôt nôt nol'ej nuc'l nûrld on

one, won, son, sun, knave, knack, knee, knob, knit, nit,
wun wun sun sun nêv nac nî nob nit nit

noun, cone, done, knew, new, know, no, hev'en, e-lev'en.
naun côn dun niû niû nô nô hev'n i-lev'n

LESSON XXXV. SOUND OF Ŋ=Ng (ing).

Pronounce the word bank, slowly and distinctly. The third sound heard (first after the vowel), when the word bank is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the new letter ŋ, named ing, added to the alphabet to represent this sound only, the English alphabet having no letter for it. This sound is a sonant, palatal, nasal, semivowel. It is produced by placing the tongue in contact with the roof of the mouth as for sounding t, d, or n, but farther back, vibrating the vocal

LESN XXXIV. SAUND OV N.

Pronauns ði wurd net, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði furst saund hurd hwen ði wurd net iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur n. Ðis iz a sonant, liŋgwal, nêzal, semivauel. Ðis saund iz prodiûst bai plêsiŋ ði mauț êrganz in poziȝun tu saund t êr d, and vaibrêtiŋ ði vocal cêrdz, but wiț ði pasej from ði fariŋcs intu ði noz opn, so ðat ton riŋz in ði noz az wel az in ði oral cavity. Ði saund ðus prodiûst iz rezonant and continyuabl.

EGSURSAIZ XLII. SAUND OV N.

own, down, next, o'pen, o'pen-er, nay, neigh, ag'gran-dise,
ôn daun necst ô'pn ô'pn-ur nê nê ag'ran-daiz

rain, rein, reign, as'sig-nat, be-fal'len, be-hol'den, neu'ter,
rên rên rên as'ig-nat ·bi-fê'ln bi-hol'dn niû'tur

nick'el, kit'ten, par'don, par'son, per'son, poi'son, pig'eon,
nic'el cit'n pâr'dn pâr'sun pûr'sun poi'zn pij'un

reck'on, spo'ken, sec'ond, nick'le, sov'er-eign, o'pen-ness.
rec'n spô'cn sec'und nic'l suv'ur-en ô'pn-nes

LESN XXXV. SAUND OV Ð=Ng (iŋ).

Pronauns ði wurd baŋc, sloli and distiŋctli. Ði ţurd saund hurd (furst aftur ði vauel), hwen ði wurd baŋc iz spocn, iz ði consonant saund reprizented bai ði letur ŋ, nêmd iŋ, aded tu ði alfabet tu reprizent ðis saund onli, ði Iŋgliš alfabet haviŋ no letur fêr it. Ðis saund iz a sonant, palatal, nêzal, semivauel. It iz prodiûst bai plêsiŋ ði tuŋ in contact wiț ði rûf ov ði mauț az fêr saundiŋ t, d, n, but fârður bac, vaibrêtiŋ ði

chords, with the passage from the pharynx into the nose open, so that the tone rings in the nose as well as in the oral cavity. The sound thus produced is resonant and continuable.

EXERCISE XLIII. SOUND OF Ŋ=Ng (ing).

sing, fling, wring, ring, sting, hang, song, ink, blin'king,
siŋ fliŋ riŋ riŋ stiŋ haŋ soŋ iŋc bliŋ'ciŋ

rank, tank, sunk, cling, bring, link, drink, fang, kin'king,
raŋc taŋc suŋc cliŋ briŋ liŋc driŋc faŋ ciŋ'ciŋ

mink, ding, ting, sing'ing, con'gress, lon'ger, blink, kink,
miŋc diŋ tiŋ siŋ'iŋ coŋ'gres loŋ'gur bliŋc ciŋc

twin'kle, wrin'kle, bring'ing, sing'er, swing, hiss'ing, wang.
twiŋ'cl riŋ'cl briŋ'iŋ siŋ'ur swiŋ his'iŋ waŋ

LESSON XXXVI. SOUND OF H (hee).

Pronounce the word ho, slowly and distinctly. The first sound heard, when the word ho is spoken, is the consonant sound represented by the letter hee, is also called aitch. This is an aspirate sound, It is produced by modified breathing through the mouth. An audible emission of breath before a vowel or semivowel is made, in every case, in the same position of the mouth organs as that required to produce the following sound, corresponding with any of the vowels or with consonant w (woo); that is, the sound of h (hee) in hah is made with the mouth organs in position for sounding the vowel in arm, the utterance in the combination changing only from unintonated to intonated breath. The h (hee) of ho is made with the mouth organs in position for uttering the sound of o, and so with the other vowels, and consonant w (woo), as in he, hay, hat, hut, harm, hall, ho, hoot, when.

vocal cêrdz, wiŧ ŧi pasej frem ŧi fariŋcs intu ŧi noz opn, so ŧat ŧi ton riŋz in ŧi noz az wel az in ŧi oral caviti. Ŧi saund ŧus prodiûst iz rezonant and continyuabl.

ECSURSϖIZ XLIII. SϖUND ΘV Ð=Ng (iŋ).

flank, wink, sanc'tu-a-ry, hong, clank, dong, shank, spunk,
flaŋc wiŋc saŋc'ŧu-ê-ri hoŋ claŋc doŋ ŝaŋc spuŋc

twang, cronk, wrung, rung, wrong, hunk, throng, twis'ting,
twaŋ croŋc ruŋ ruŋ roŋ huŋc ŧroŋ twis'tiŋ

bung, lung, hun'gry, dress'ing, miss'ing, yank, snow'ing,
huŋ luŋ huŋ'gri dres'iŋ mis'iŋ yaŋc snô'iŋ

show'ing, ba'king, hang'ing, a'ching, go'ing, slang, think.
ŝô'iŋ bê'ciŋ haŋ'iŋ ê'ciŋ gô'iŋ slaŋ ŧiŋc

LESN XXXVI. SϖUND ΘV H (hî).

Pronauns ŧi wurd hô, sloli and distiŋctli. Ŧi furst saund hurd, hwen ŧi wurd hô iz spocn, iz ŧi consonant saund reprizented bai ŧi letur hî, iz ôlso cêld êč. Ŧis iz an aspirêt saund. It iz prodiûst bai modifaid brîtiŋ trû ŧi maut. An ôdibl imiŝun ev breŧ bifor a vauel êr semivauel iz mêd, in evri cês, in ŧi sêm poziŝun ev ŧi maut ôrganz az ŧat ricwaird tu prodiûs ŧi foloiŋ saund, corespondiŋ wiŧ eni ev ŧi vauelz êr wiŧ consonant w (wû); ŧat iz, ŧi saund ev h (hî) in hâ iz mêd wiŧ ŧi maut ôrganz in poziŝun fêr saundiŋ ŧi vauel in arm, ŧi uturans in ŧi combinêŝun cênjiŋ onli frem unintonêted tu intonêted breŧ. Ŧi h (hî) ev ho iz mêd wiŧ ŧi maut ôrganz in poziŝun fêr uturiŋ ŧi saund ev o, and so wiŧ ŧi uŧur vauelz, and consonant w (wû), az in hî, hê, hat, hut, hârm, hêl, hô, hût, hwen.

EXERCISE XLIV. SOUND OF H (hee).

he, ho, hoe, hat, hod, heat, high, hoof, why, heel, heal,
hî hô hô hat hɔd hît hai hûf hwai hîl hîl

have, hear, here, hemp, hold, house, hump, heard, herd,
hav hîr hîr hemp hôld haus hump hûrd hûrd

hide, hough, hock, height, hip, had, helve, her, hem, hit,
haid hɔc hɔc hait hip had helv hûr hem hit

hull, hame, what, when, wheel, hone, hale, hailed, hoist.
hul hêm hwɔt hwen hwîl hôn hêl hêld hɔist

GENESIS I.
(American Standard Edition).

1 In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. 2 And the earth was waste and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep: and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. 3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. 4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. 5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And there was evening and there was morning, one day.

6 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. 7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so. 8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And there was evening and there was morning, a second day.

9 And God said, Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. 10 And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good. 11 And God said, Let the earth put forth

ECSURSAIZ XLIV. SAUND OV H (hî).

whole, hole, whist, hoy, whale, hail, hood, hill, Hot'ten-tot,
hôl hôl hwist hoi hwêl hêl hud hil Hot'n-tot

hewn, help, home, hos'tage, hec'tic, hec'tor, hig'gle, he'ro,
hiûn help hôm hos'tej hec'tic hec'tor hig'l hî'ro

heaves, hec'tare, hed'dle, ho-ri'zon, har'ken, Hi-ma'la-yan,
hîvz hec'târ hed'l ho-rai'zun hâr'cn Hi-mâ'la-yan

hid'den, har'den, ha'sten, hap'pen, her'ry, her'o-ine, hem.
hid'n hâr'dn hê'sn hap'n her'i her'o-in hem

JENISIS I.

(American Standard Idišun).

1 In ði biginiŋ God criêted ði hevnz and ði urt. 2 And ði urt woz wêst and void; and darcnes woz upon ði fês ov ði dîp: and ði Spirit ov God mûvd upon ði fês ov ði wôturz. 3 And God sed, Let ðar bî lait: and ðar woz lait. 4 And God sê ði lait, ðat it woz gud: and God divaided ði lait from ði darcnes. 5 And God cêld ði lait Dê, and ði darcnes hî cêld Nait. And ðar woz îvniŋ and ðar woz morniŋ, wun dê.

6 And God sed, Let ðar bî a furmament in ði midst ov ði wôturz, and let it divaid ði wôturz from ði wôturz. 7 And God mêd ði furmament, and divaided ði wôturz hwič wur undur ði furmament from ði wôturz hwič wur abuv ði furmament: and it woz so. 8 And God cêld ði furmament Hevn. And ðar woz îvniŋ and ðar woz morniŋ, a secund dê.

9 And God sed, Let ði wôturz undur ði hevnz bî gaðurd tugeður untu wun plês, and let ði drai land appîr: and it woz so. 10 And God cêld ði drai land Urt; and ði gaðuriŋ tugeður ov ði wôturz cêld hî Sîz: and God sê ðat it woz gud. 11 And God sed, Let ði urt put fort gras, urbz yîldiŋ sîd, and frût trîz bariŋ frût aftur ðar caind, hwarin iz ði sîd ðaref, upon ði

SCIENTIFIC ALFABET ÐV AMR. FIL. ASS'N. (1877).

Brief or short vowels, unmarkt. i, e, a, ŭ, ă, ŏ, o, u.
Full or long vowels, circumflext. î, ê, â, û, ă̂, ô̂, ô, û.

LETTERS. Caps.	Con-sonants.	Vowels, Short.	Long.	Names.	Key words.
Ă		ă	ă̂	ah	ăsk, lă̂'vă, ă-fă̂r', fă̂r, ă̂lms, că̂lm, mă̂
A		a	â	a (ir)	at, fat, cap, fan, cat, câre, târe, fâre
B	b			bee	bush, ber'ry, bôld, bulb, slab, blast
C	c			kee	crack, car'ry, talc, scant, scamp, can
Ch	ch			chee	chûrn, rich, chûrch, chârt, such, catch
D	d			dee	did, dâre, bud, dip, bid, dig, dun, dô
Dh	dh			thee	this=dhis, dhen, dhat, widh, dhan
E		e	ê	ay	met, net, den, fen, thêy, dêy, o-bêy'
F	f			eff	fûr, fer'ry, fôrd, if, riff, flag, fum'ble
G	g			ghee	gô, grêy, gelf, gig, grip, big, gag, tag
H	h			hee	het, hur'ry, when, hôld, hasp, hid
I		i	î	ee	it, in, trip, po-lîce', pîque, ma-chîne'
J	j			jay	judge, just, jib, jet, jog, joint, jab
L	l			ell	lôrd, cûrl, lip, lârd, lest, blet, slim
M	m			em	ma-mâ', am, mum, must, sum, drum
N	n			en	nô, netch, nôte, net, nab, tan, man
Ng	ng			ing	ring, sung, bring, geng, slang, hang
O		o	ô	oh	o-mit', pro-pôse', pro-môte', vôte, rôbe
Ŏ		ŏ	ô	awe	on, get, sed, deg, nôr, hôrse, shôrt
P	p			pee	pa-pâ', prêy, ca-prîce', pre-pâre', drip
R	r			ar	red, râre, run, rub, rash, bârn, bâr
S	s			ess	sô, us, sô'fa, bless, set, sôrt, snôre
Sh	sh			ish	shâre, wish, shôre, shaft, ship, dish
T	t			tee	târt, an-tîque', tun, trap, tent, trust
Th	th			ith	thin, trûth, thing, think, thanks, pith
U		u	û	oo	full, put, rûle, rûe, trûe, rûde, grû'el
U		ŭ	û	u (r)	hut, sup, spun, up, hûrt, bûrst, bûrn
V	v			vee	valve, vast, vel'vet, have, live, val'id
W	w			woo	wit, wen, whêy, wô, wâre, wang, web
Y	y			yee	yet, yârd, yârn, yes, yûle, yam, yôke
Z	z			zee	zône, buzz, zest, fez, zinc, wiz'ard, fizz
Zh	zh			zhee	azure=azh'ur, vizh'un, mezh'ure, rûzh

APPENDICS.

Acnolejments.

In ði prepareʃun ov ðis wurc, from its inseptʃun tu its compliʃun, ði ôtor had valyuabl assistans from O. C. Blackmer, B. A., Oak Park , Ill., Corespondiŋ Secriteri ov ði Chicago Speliŋ Riformʳ Assosiêʃun. In ði inturest ov speliŋ riformʳ Mr. Blackmer caindli efurd tu êd in ði silecʃun ov ði cî wurdz and tu rîd prûf ov ði fonetic speliŋ. Ðis connecʃun wið ði wurc sûn rizulted in hiz têciŋ a mor activ part in its producʃun. Hî fuli investigêted evri cwesʃun rilêtiŋ tu speliŋ on hwič ðar iz disagrîment amuŋ ðoz hû advocêt fonetic speliŋ fôr ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej. Hiz assistans in diturminiŋ correct silabicêʃun and pronunsiêʃun ov wurdz cept from ðis buc ði inconsistensiz ov ði dicʃuneriz and mêcs it a standard wurc on ði saundz ov aur laŋgwej hwarevur it iz spocn.

Ði Ricôrdiŋ Secriteri ov ði Chicago Speliŋ Riformʳ Assosiêʃun, Profesor George D. Broomell, Chicago, Mr. Henry R. Boss, Chicago, its 2d Vais Prezident, and Mr. N. J. Werner, St. Louis, ôlso rendurd valyuabl assistans az critics and prûf rîdurz ov a part ov ði wurc.

Mesurz Barnhart Bros. and Spindler, Taip Faundurz, Chicago, tu promot speliŋ riformʳ, enlarjd fôr ði ôtor a font ov ðar biûtiful taip bai adiŋ tu it ði niû leturz ov ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet, and ði Dearborn Engrêviŋ Cumpani, Chicago, mêd and donêted a fotoengrêvd plêt tu illustrêt fonetic speliŋ in ði script leturz ov ðis alfabet.

OBZURVÊSHUNZ ON VOWEL UTURANS.

(From Julai Nu. 1884 ov Prosîdiŋz ov American Filolojical Assosiêšun, p. xxxviii.)

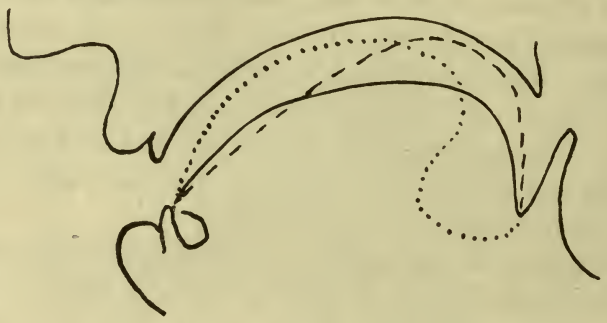
Obzurvêšunz on vauel uturans, bai A. Schnyder, riported bai Prof. W. D. Whitney.

Profesor Whitney bigan bai pointiŋ aut ði grêt dificulti ov difainiŋ and clasifaiiŋ ði vauel saundz, and ði obstinêt difurensez ov viû stil privêliŋ amuŋ fonetists wiθ rigard tu îvn veri fundamental points. Ði sistem nau most in vog iz ðat ov A. M. Bell, sumhwot modifaid in ditêl bai Sweet and uθurz—a pijun hol sistem, faindiŋ plês fôr a larj varaiiti ov difurensez ov saund bai distiŋgwišiŋ ecstrîm and mîdial pozišunz ov ði bac and frunt ov ði tuŋ and ov bot tugeθur ("micst"), and bai adiŋ ði modificêšunz ov "raundiŋ" and ov "waid" uturans az oppozd tu "praimari." Ði mên fiθurz ov ðis sistem mê bi assiûmd tu bî non tu ôl hû consurn ðemselvz wiθ fonetics. It [Bell'z sistem] iz sôt tu bî put in plês ov ði oldur and loŋ curent traiaŋgiular ôr liniar sistem, hwič recognaizez â (fâr) az a mîdial point, pasiŋ tu î (pîc) in wun direcšun and tu û (rûl) in ði uθur, trû ði inturmîdiêt steps ov ê (ðê) and ô (nôt) rispectivli. Îvn Sievers, hû in ði furst idišun ov hiz fonetical manyual ofurz onli ði latur sistem, nau in ði secund idišun prizents bot, and givz (a litl dautfuli, it iz trû, and wiθ confešun ov unsurtenti az tu sundri points) ði prefurens tu ði fôrmur ôr Iŋgliš sistem. Ði spîcur sed hî had nevur biu êbl tu rigard ði Bell sistem az enitiŋ at ôl approdiŋ tu a finaliti, ôr (hauevur aciût it mait bî in ði notêšun ov surten mainor difurensez)

az îvn contênin so muc and so valyuabl trût az ði uður wun. It misdifainz ði â, beriz ði prominens and miûcual rilêšun ov ði faiv lîdiŋ histôrical vauelz undur a hîp ov trivialitiz, and givz tu ði frunt ov ði tuŋ a praimari impôrtans in diturminiŋ vauel ton ðat sîmz bai no mînz tu bilοŋ tu it. It haz bin wiŧ satisfacšun, ðen, ðat hî had risîvd from a corespondent in Chicago, Mr. A. Schnyder, sum obzurvêšunz upon ði subject hwic sîmd tu him so inturestiŋ and impôrtant ðat hî dizaird (wiŧ ði consent ov ði ôtor) tu briŋ ðem tu ði attenšun ov ði Assosiêšun. Mr. Schnyder iz a nêtiv ov Switzerland, hû, furst in hiz on cuntri and lêtur in ðis, haz bin fôr mor ðan 40 yîrz a tîcur ov articyulêšun tu ði def and dum, and haz cum, in connecšun wiŧ ðat tîciŋ, tu ði viûz nau held bai him. ðê wil bî stêted hîr substanšali in hiz on wurdz.

ðI caracturistic distiŋcšun ov ôl ði simpl vauelz iz condišund bai ði pozišun ov ði bac ôr rût ov ði tuŋ and ov ði fariŋcs, hwail ði palatal caviti and ði šêp ov ði mauŧ ad onli traifliŋ modificêšunz. It iz suffišent prûf ov ðis ðat eni wun mê distiŋctli pronauns ði vauel sîriz û, ô, â, ê, î, wiŧ ði antîrior ôrganz ov spic in veri difurent pozišunz: ðus, fôr egzampl, wiŧ ði tît taitli prest tugeður; wiŧ ði lips nîrli clozd in a ficst pozišun; wiŧ ði tip ov ði tuŋ applaid tu îður ði lour ôr ði upur lip; wiŧ a riŋ held bitwîn ði tît and cuvurd bai ði lips; wiŧ ði tip ov ði tuŋ bent bac upwardz agenst ði hard palêt (and, it mê bî aded, wiŧ ði tuŋ in ði pozišun fôr uturiŋ l). Hens it foloz, ðat Bell'z discripšun ov ði pozišun ov ði tuŋ fôr hiz "micst vauelz" canot posibli bî correct. But ði prinsipal rizult ov mai investigêšun az tu ði fôrmêšun ov ði vauelz iz ði discuvuri ðat haf ði vauel sîrîz iz prodiûst bai diprešun ov ði rût ov ði tuŋ. Ôl prîvius discripšunz, so far az non tu mî, mêc ði vauel saundz orijinêt ecsclûsivli bai rêziŋ ði tuŋ, and hens ar onli in part

correct. Startiŋ from ði poziʃun ov indifurens ðat mêcs ði niûtral vauel, ði sîrîz toard û iz mêd bai rêziŋ ði bac part ov ði tuŋ, ðat toard î bai dipresiŋ ði rût ov ði tuŋ. ðI accumpaniiŋ figyur wil ʃo ði niûtral vauel poziʃun and ðoz ov û and î riʃpectivli; ði poziʃun ov ê and ô and ov eni uður saundz, inturmîdiêt bitwîn ði niûtral vauel and ði ecstrîmz, wud bî trêst bitwîn ðoz hîr givn.



ðI figyur reprizents a purpendicyular secʃun ov ði maut caviti, from ði lips az far bac az ði vêl ôr ði palêt and epiglotis. ðI unbrocn lain ʃoz ði niûtral poziʃun ov ði tuŋ; ði brocn lain, ði poziʃun fôr uturiŋ û; ði doted lain ðat fôr î. It iz assiûmd ðat ði point ov ði tuŋ iz held trûaut agenst ði lour tît.

ðI dipreʃun ov ði frunt ov ði tuŋ in ði û poziʃun iz simpli ði nacural consicwens ov ði humpiŋ ov ði bac part ov ði tuŋ; and in laic manur, ði liftiŋ ov ði midl and frunt part ov ði tuŋ in ði î poziʃun iz onli a neseseri rizult ov ði ritracʃun ov ði rût ov ði sêm ôrgan.

In pasiŋ from û tu î, ôr ði contreri, onli ði rêziŋ ov ði midl and frunt part ov ði tuŋ iz distiŋctli felt, but wun mê convins himself ov ði dipreʃun ov ði rût ov ði tuŋ bai pasiŋ ði end ov a fiŋgur in ovur ði bac ov ði tuŋ bitwîn ði soft palêt

and ðī epiglōtis. ðī rizultiŋ dispozišun tu "gag" mē bī privented at furst bai buturiŋ ðī end ōv ðī fiŋgur; but aftur sum practis ðī parts gro accustumd tu bī medld wiθ, and mēc no furður rizistans.

Profesor Whitney sed hī and uðurz had fuli convinst ðemselvz, in ðī metod last discraibd, ōv ðī trūt ōv Mr. Schnyder'z accaunt ōv ðī ī pozišun and ðat it sīmd tu him a capital point in vauel fōrmēšun, and calciulēted tu modifai sīriusli ðī viūz hiðurtu enturtēnd bai fonetists.

Mr. Schnyder haz fōrmd an injînyus and practical sistem ōv vauel notēšun upon hiz tīori ōv vauel fōrmēšun, and rigardz it az not les comprihensiv and mor trū tu ðī facts ðan Bell'z. It iz tu bī hopt ðat hī wil sūn tēc sum opertiūniti tu mēc a complīt riport ōv hiz obzurvēšunz and viūz. [End ōv Prof. Whitney'z rimarcs.]

Profesor A. Schnyder'z Vauel Sistem.

Cī Wurdz.

earn,	sir,	dove,	sun
bad			ah
elk			ox, on
their			all
male			pole
fill			pull
feel			pool.

It wil bī obzurvd ðat ðī niūtral vauel iz ðī mīdial point in Mr. Schnyder'z vauel sistem, ðat hī duz not distiŋgwiš bitwîn ðī brīf and ful saund ōv u, a, ɑ, o, and ðat hī givz tu "ei" in "their" a distiŋct cwoliti ōv saund not recognaizd bai ðī Ɑmerican Filoloǰical Assosiēšun, ðo it iz sumtaimz hurd in ðī spīč ōv fōrenurz and in sum localitiz ōv ðī Yunaited Stēts.

SILABICÊꞒUN

In ꞇi diviżun ov wurdz intu silablz, ꞇar iz muc divursiti in ꞇi dicꞩuneriz and amuŋ prûf rîdurz. Ꞇar ar no establiꞩt rûlz hwic ôl ar baund tu rispect. In ꞇis wurc silabicêꞩun iz intended tu ꞩo pronunsiêꞩun onli. In ꞇi diviżun ov ꞇi cî wurdz ꞇi rûlz ov ꞇi Century Dicꞩuneri, undur "syllabication," ar mênli folod. Ꞇi Century sez: "Ꞇi diviżun ov a wurd ov mor ꞇan wun silabl intu separêt silablz iz in grêt meżur an artifiꞩal proses, sins a consonant inturvîniŋ bitwîn tû vauelz iz yûżuali (sî undur silabl) tu bî recnd az bilonŋ tu îꞇur wun ov ꞇem not les ꞇan tu ꞇi uꞇur. Ꞇis iz espeꞩali trû ov ꞇi continyuabl consonants, ꞇi semivauelz and ꞇi fricativz (ꞇus, folo, aro, evur, lesur, aꞩez, ets.); a miût, particyularli a surd miût (p, t, k), haz mor clêm tu go wiꞇ ꞇi foloiŋ vauel, bicôz a miût iz muc mor distiŋctli ôdibl upon a foloiŋ ꞇan aftur a prisîdiŋ vauel (in tî ꞇan in êt). Wî tend ôlso tu recn suc a consonant tu ꞇi vauel ov hûz fors and pic it sîmz most tu partêc; and, a loŋ vauel bîiŋ regyularli a diminyuendo uturans, ꞇi streŋꞇ ov impuls fôliŋ of bifor it iz ended, a foloiŋ consonant sîmz naꞇurali tu bilonŋ tu ꞇi vauel ꞇat sucsîdz (so dê-li, î-ꞇur, î-zi, ets.); on ꞇi uꞇur hand, a consonant ov eni caind aftur a ꞩôrt acsented vauel so ꞩarz ꞇi latur'z mod ov uturans az tu bî naꞇurali and propurli combaind wiꞇ it: ꞇus, bit-ur (bitter), tac-l (tackle), on-est, ets."

So hwen a siŋgl consonant saund cumz bitwîn tû vauelz ꞇi furst ov hwic (û alon ecsepted) iz an acsented ful vauel ôr a diftoŋ, ꞇi consonant biginz ꞇi foloiŋ silabl, az nî'di, bê'cur, pâ'rent, bâ'mi, dô'tur, pô'ni, mû'di, ꞩai'nes, dau'di, joi'ful, biû'ti.

ƕi vauel û duz not cum undur ði abuv rûl; fôr ðis vauel, undur acsent and folod bai r, so combainz wiƕ ði r, ðat ðê fôrm part ov a silabl, hweƕur ði vauel iz brîf ôr ful, az bûr'i (bur'ry), bur'o (bur'ro), fûr'i (fur'ry), hur'i (hur'ry), mur'i (mur'rey), pûr'iŋ (pur'ring), ûr'iŋ (er'ring).

ƕi lê ov lîst efort fôr distiŋct uturans ricwairz silabicêšun undur ði rûl and ði ecsepšun abuv givn.

ƕI SURCUMFLECS.

ƕi surcumflecs haz loŋ bin yûzd tu dinot proloŋgêšun ov faiv ov ði êt elimenteri ôr brîf vauel saundz ov ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej. In ði Standard Dicšuneri it iz yûzd ovur e and i. Webster'z Inturnašunal, 1900, so yûzez it ovur a in "câre," o in "nôr," u in "bûrn." ƕi Century so yûzez it ovur a in "âll," o in "nôr." Worcester so yûzez it ovur a in "âll," e in "thêre," i in "polîce," o in "môve."

In ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet ði surcumflecs iz yûzd ovur ôl ði vauel leturz tu indicêt proloŋgêšun ov ðar saundz. ƕis yûs ov ði surcumflecs mêcs ði sistem ov vauel notêšun simpl, yûnifôrm, and saientific. In ôrdineri print ði surcumflecs iz not yûzd ovur a, a, o, u, fôr rîznz stêted on pp. 52, 56, 62, 68.

Niû leturz tu reprizent ði ful ôr proloŋd vauelz wud hav no advantej on ði scor ov lejibiliti ovur surcumflecst vauelz. Niû leturz wud bî no betur fôr ði pres, fôr ði printur'z cês, fôr ði prûf rîdur, ðan ar surcumflecst vauelz. Niû leturz wud not az fuli nôr az clîrli aidentifai ði cweliti ov ði vauel saundz, ðat iz, šo ði rilêšun ov îč ful vauel saund tu ði brîf saund ôr eliment from hwič it iz divelupt, az dû ði surcumflecst leturz, hwič fôr evri purpus dizaird ar entairli satisfactori.

ÆT IÐGLIÆ ALFÆBET IN ÇURENT SPELIÐ.

Letarz	Yusez		
a	9	It standz fôr a, â, ɑ, ô, e, ê, ɵ, ê, az in am, air, asp, arm, any, ape, what, hall, and iz sailent az in head.	
b	2	"	" b, az in bib, and iz sailent az in debt.
c	6	"	" c, s, ŝ, z, ch, az in cap, cent, vicious, sacrifice, violoncello, and iz sailent az in indict.
d	3	"	" d, t, az in did, missed, and iz sailent az in Wednesday.
e	10	"	" e, ê, i, î, ô, u, û, â, y, az in met, they, pretty, mete, sew, offer, her, sergeant, ewer and iz sailent az in heart.
f	3	"	" f, v, az in fife, of, and iz sailent az in staff.
g	5	"	" g, f, j, n, az in get, laugh, gem, cognac (cônyac), and iz sailent az in reign.
h	3	"	" h, ŧ, az in host, eighth, and iz sailent az in ghost.
i	7	"	" i, î, u, û, y, ai, az in pin, police, tapir, bird, alien, find, and iz sailent az in friend.
j	4	"	" j, y, ž, h, az in jet, jaeger, jalousie, jaleo.
k	2	"	" c, az in kind, and iz sailent az in back.
l	3	"	" l, y, az in lull, surveillant, and iz sailent az in calm.
m	2	"	" m, az in mum, and iz sailent az in dimmed.
n	4	"	" n, ŋ, y, az in band, bank, cognac (cônyac), and is sailent az in solemn.
o	12	"	" o, ô, ɵ, ê, u, û, u, û, ɑ, i, wu, az in omit, old, not, nor, does, word, wolf, move, now, women, one, and iz sailent az in could.
p	4	"	" p, f, v, az in pip, phlegm, Stephen, and iz sailent az in psalm.

q	2	"	"	c, az in quilt and iz sailent az in lacquer.
r	3	"	"	r, ur, az in roar, iron, and iz sailent az in purr.
s	5	"	"	s, z, š, ž, az in sin, is, sure, measure, and iz sailent az in isle.
t	5	"	"	t, ď, š, ž, az in tent, nature, patient, transition, and iz sailent az in coquette.
u	11	"	"	u, û, ʊ, ů, e, i, w, c, iû, yû, az in pull, rule, hut, hurt, bury, busy, quit, hough, mute, unit, and iz sailent az in shoulder.
v	1	"	"	v, az in vote.
w	3	"	"	w, u, az in woo, vow, and iz sailent az in wrong.
x	7	"	"	z, c, cs, gz, gž, cš, az in xebec, excel, tax, exist, luxurious, luxury, and iz sailent az in Sioux.
y	6	"	"	y, i, ʊ, ů, ai, az in yet, nymph, zephyr, myrrh, sty, and iz sailent az in they.
z	5	"	"	z, s, ž, d, az in zest, waltz, azure, mezzo, (medzo), and iz sailent az in buzz.

IRRAŘUNƆL SISTEMZ ƟV NOTÊŘUN.

Profesor Charles P. G. Scott sez (1901), in ɑ praivet letur nau ewoted bai purmišun:

"In mai opinyun, loŋ held, and confurmd in ďi most pozitiv manur bai ɑ sumhwot ecstended lecsicografic ecspîriens and filolojic studi, ďi so cêld 'sistem' ov notêšun, yûzd in ďi curent Amerikan and Iŋgliš dicšuneriz, iz ťuroli bad—unhistoric, unsaientific, unlitureri, unscolarli, inconsistent, irrašunal, ineffectiv, uturli sensles in itself. Ƒar iz not onli no ridîmiŋ merit in it, it iz ɑ sîrius obstacl tu ďi undurstandiŋ

and tîdiŋ ov ði simplest facts consurniŋ ði pronunsiêšun ov Iŋgliš, and its trû historical pozišun, and its rilêšunz wið uður laŋgwejez."

Hî adz lêtur: "Ði stêtment applaiz tu ði curent American and Iŋgliš dicšuneriz—Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, ði Imperial, and ðar unwiliŋ succesorz, az ði Century and ði International, in ði sêm lain ov convenšunal notêšun. Onli ði 'Oxford Dictionary' and ði 'Standard Dictionary' hav bin bold inuf and waiz inuf tu yûz a notêšun bêst on historic and saientific prinsiplz. Ði ðiŋc ôl niû dicšuneriz wil bî bold and waiz ôlso."

COMPARISUN OV ALFABETS.

Ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet and ði Saientific Alfabet ov ði American Filoloejical Assosiêšun, frêmd in 1877, ar not raivalz fôr popyular fêvor. Ði Assosiêšun'z alfabet iz an impôrtant mûv toardz a ðurti-tû letur alfabet. It haz twenti-sics leturz and sics saund simbolz. Ði Fonetic Iŋgliš Alfabet haz ðurti-tû leturz, wun fôr îč elimentari saund ov aur laŋgwej, and iz bêst upon ði Saientific Alfabet ov ði American Filoloejical Assosiêšun and ði riport ov its commiti hû frêmd ðat alfabet.

Ði difurens bitwîn ðîz alfabets iz šon in ði foloiŋ comparisun ov daigraf simbolz from wun, and siŋgl leturz from ði uður, yûzd tu reprizent ði sics consonant saundz ov aur laŋgwej ðat ar wiðaut reprizentêšun in ði Iŋgliš alfabet.

COMPARISUN OV ALFABETIC SAINZ.

Daigraf Simbolz: Ch ch, Ng ng, Th th, Dh dh, Sh sh, Zh zh.
Siŋgl Leturz: Ȼ ȼ Ð ŋ Ŧ ŧ Ð ð Š š Ž ž

ϓi daigrafs ch, ng, th, sh, ar yûzd in curent speliŋ; dh haz bin yûzd sins 1786 and in meni publicêšunz; zh haz bin yûzd in fonetic speliŋz fêr mor ϑan fifti yîrz tu reprizent ϑi saund ɵv "si" in "vision" (vizhun, viżun); and îč ɵv ϑîz daigraf simbɵlz iz yûzd in ϑi Standard Dicšuneri tu indicêt pronunsiêšun.

ϓar ar meni ɵbjecšunz tu ϑi yûs ɵv daigraf simbɵlz in a fonetic alfabet uϑur ϑan ϑi fact ϑat suč simbɵlz ar cumbrus. ϓis wɵz recɵgnaizd bai ϑi commiti ɵv ϑi ϒmerican Filɵlɵjical Associêšun hû frêmd its alfabet and riported "niû leturz wud bî dizairabl;" and ϑi apprûval ɵv ϑis riport bai ϑi Assɵsiêšun iz a protest bai ϑi filɵlɵjists agenst ϑi ritenšun ɵv ϑi daigraf simbɵlz az a part ɵv ϑi alfabet ɵv ϑi fiûčur.

ϒv ϑi niû siŋgl cɵnsonant leturz, ŋ mê bî rigarded az acsepted bicêz ɵv its loŋ yûs in fonetic speliŋ and in ϑi Oxford Dicšuneri. ϓi rimêniŋ faiv ɵv ϑi sics niû cɵnsonant leturz ar dîmd wurϑi ɵv traial til betur fêrmz ar invented

THE NEW LETTERS—ɑ, ɵ, ʊ—IN CURRENT PRINT.

By O. C. Blackmer.

In ɵrder to pɵpularize the three new letters ɵf the ϒmerican Philɵlɵgical Association, and to cultivate a sense ɵf phonetic law, it is proposed to use the new letters, ɑ, ɵ, ʊ, in print wherever the old letters, a, o, u, have cɵrrespɵnding sounds. The fɵllowing words are examples ɵf such use: ɑsk, ɑrm, sɵfɑ, lɑvɑ, ɑmid, finɑl, nɵt, nɵr, ɵf, ɵught, but, bʊrn, ʊp, ʊrge, sulphʊr, mʊrmʊrer, mʊrder.

In the fɵllowing extracts, frɵm addresses and articles by Professɵr Francis A. March, ɵf Lafayette Cɵllege, the new letter print is used.

"It is of no use to try to characterize with fitting epithets and adequate terms of objurgation the monstrous spelling of the English language.

"The time lost by it is a large part of the whole school-time of the mass of men. Count the hours that each man wastes through life from the hindrance to easy reading, the hours wasted at school in learning to spell, the hours spent through life in keeping up and perfecting this knowledge of spelling, in consulting dictionaries, a work that never ends, the hours that he spends in writing silent letters, and multiply this time by the number of persons who speak English, and we shall have a total of millions of years wasted by each generation. The cost of printing the silent letters of the English language is to be counted by millions of dollars for each generation. And yet literary amateurs fall in love with these squintings and lispings. They try to defend them by pleading their advantages in the study of etymology. But a changeless orthography destroys the material for etymological study and written records are valuable to the philologist in proportion as they are accurate records of speech as spoken from year to year. (1874).

"Our wretched spelling makes millions of illiterates. Three years are spent in our primary schools in learning to read and spell a little. The German advances as far in a twelve month. A large fraction of the school time of the millions is thus stolen from useful studies, and devoted to most painful drudgery. The child should have its reason awakened by order, fitness, law, in the objects it is first made to study. But woe to the child who tries to use reason in spelling English. The whole thing is confounding, stupefying, and perverting; it makes great numbers of children hate the sight of

a book forever, and reluct from all learning. * * * Good spelling would increase by millions the number of easy readers and by millions more the number of those fond of knowledge. Moral degeneracy waits on ignorance. Christianity has not half her strength where she cannot use the press. We ought, then, to improve our spelling. (1876).

"Welsh boys pick up Welsh, and German boys German, without formal teaching of spelling. They read right off as soon as they learn their letters. How to remove this difficulty and how to reform English spelling, is getting to be fully recognized in England as a great problem of social science and of statesmanship. * * *

"The introduction of new spelling is like the introduction of the sewing machine. Everybody knows the old way and nobody knows the new. One generation must have a deal of trouble. We want to find some powerful class whose interest in the change is such that it is best for them to take the trouble. In the new spelling, this class are the teachers, whose most irksome labors will be lightened, and the publishers, who will hope to win in the new field of adventure in books. Let the teachers start us, and we shall all find heart. * * *

"Who knows but the good time may be near when it shall seem ridiculous to write d-o-u-g-h for do, and p-h-t-h-i-s-i-c for tizic"? (1878.)

"All the new vowels may be substituted for the old ones which they resemble, when the old ones have the intended sound, without embarassing any reader; and gradually the consonants." (1876).

SPELIÐ BAI ÞI SAIENTIFIC ALFABET OV ÞI AMERICAN FILOLOJICAL ASSOSIÊÞUN.

(Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Yale College.)

In dhi matur ov saundz, a fonetic alfabet wud marc onli dhoz brêd and clîr distingcshunz hwich ar apparent tu dhi îr ov ôrdineri men. Ôrthografi bêst upon such an alfabet wud assiûm, az dhi veri faundêshun upon hwich tu bild itself, dhi egzistens ov a standard pronunsiêshun. It iz dhat alon hwich dhi speling wud recognaiz. Provinshal spîcurz, az a consicwens, wud hav ôlwêz bifor dhar aiz, in dhi fôrm ov dhi wurd itself, dhi prepur pronunsiêshun ov it, bai hwich dhê wud bî êbl tu compar, and if neseseri, tu correct dhar on. * * *

Paradocsical az it mê sîm, it iz nevurdhiles trû, dhat radical rifôrm ov Ingglish ôrthografi iz a consurvativ mûvment. * * *

A fonetic speling, wuns establisht, wud tîch its on pronunsiêshun widhaut help from eni udhur cwêrtur. Its egzistens wud bî dhi grêtest bariur dhat cud bî irected agenst chênj ov saund. Dhi degradêshun ov dhi fundamental vauel ton ov dhi veis, dhi a az hurd in fadhur, haz bin and iz stil going on rapidli; a ficst sain fêr dhi saund wud at wuns arrest dhi preses in ôl wurdz in hwich it iz nau têcing plês. Vêriêshun in pronunsiêshun dhar canot fêl tu bî hwail aur langgwej iz a living wun, just az dhar iz vêriêshun in gramar, and vocabyuleri; but, az widh dhi latur dhat vêriêshun iz ridiûst tu dhi loest posibl limits hwen wuns a standard liturachur iz criêted, so wil it bî

widh dhi fêrmur hwen wuns a standard fonetic speling iz es-tablisht. (1882).

"Dhar iz surtenli nuthing mor contemptibl dhan aur prez-ent speling, unles it bî dhi rîznz yûzhuali givn fêr clinging tu it. (1891).

(Prof. S. Wells Williams, Yale College.)

Wun argiument in fêvor ov yûr eforts iz dhi êd hwich a betur mod ov speling Ingglish wil giv tu dhi milyunz ov Êshiatics hû ar nau lurning dhi langgwej and ar tu lurn it in dhi fiûchur, az dhi storhaus ov dhi best liturachur in evri branch ov hiûman saiens hwich dhê can rîch. * * * Aur langgwej iz tu bicum dhi lingua Franca ov mankaind; and it iz hardli wurth hwail tu ritên êl its ecscresensez in dhi aidîa dhat dhoz hu hav tu mastur dhem wil thingc dhi mor ov an acwi-zishun hwich haz cost so much nîdles lêbor.

(Rev. Mr. Robertson, Mishuneri.)

Dhi Crîc Indianz lurn mor diûring wun dê'z tîching on Sundê, bai êd ov dhar fonetic alfabet, dhan aur children dû diûring dhi wîc in Ingglish speling. A piûpil haz bin non tu rait a letur tu thangc hiz instructor fêr tîching him tu rîd on dhi furst dê ov têcing up dhi alfabet.

(Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator.)

Dhi Ingglish langgwej haz an immens fiûchur. But dhar must bî harmoni bitwîn dhi ritn and dhi spocn wurd. In helping dhis rifêrm yû ar a benifactor. It iz an imprûvment ov practical valyû and much nîded.

SILECTED POEMZ.

A SOD OV HOP.

(First prize, $1,000, Labor Poem, 1895, by Mary A. Lathbury.)

Cildren ov yesturdê,
  Arz ov tumoro,
Hwot ar yû wîviŋ—
  Lêbor and soro?
Luc tu yûr lûmz agen;
  Fastur and fastur
Flai ði grêt ƨutlz
  Pripard bai ði Mastur.
Laif's in ði lûm,
Rûm fôr it—rûm.

Cildren ov yesturdê,
  Arz ov tumoro,
Laitn ði lêbor
  And swîtn ði soro.
Nau hwail ði ƨutlz flai
  Fastur and fastur,
Up, and bî at it—
  At wurc wiƭ ði Mastur.
Hî standz at ði lûm,
Rûm fôr Him—rûm.

Cildren ov yesturdê,
  Arz ov tumoro,
Luc at yûr fabric
  Ov lêbor and soro,
Sîmi and darc
  Wiƭ dispar and dizastur,
Turn it—and lo,
  Ƭi dizain ov ði Mastur!
Ƭi Lôrd'z at ði lûm,
Rûm fôr Him—rûm.

LÔRD OV ÔL.

(OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.)

Lôrd ov ôl bîiŋ, ŧrond afar,
Ƭai glori flêmz from sun and star;
Sentur and sol ov evri sfîr,
Yet tu îƈ luviŋ hart hau nîr!

Sun ov aur laif, Ƭai ƈwicniŋ rê
ƒedz on aur pat ɗi glo ov dê;
Star ov aur hop, Ƭai sofnd lait
Ɛîrz ɗi loŋ weƈez ov ɗi nait.

Aur midnait iz Ƭai smail wiɗdrên;
Aur nûntaid iz Ƭai grêsus dên;
Aur rênbo arƈ, Ƭai mursi'z sain;
Ôl, sêv ɗi claudz ov sin, ar ɗain.

Lôrd ov ôl laif, bilo, abuv,
Hûz lait iz trût, hûz wôrmt iz luv;
Bifor Ƭai evur-blêziŋ ŧron
Wî asc no lustur ov aur on.

Grant us Ƭai trût tu mêc us frî,
And cindliŋ harts ɗat burn fôr Ƭî,
Til ôl Ƭai liviŋ êltarz clêm
Wun holi lait, wun hevnli flêm.

PRÛF OV LUV AND PAUUR.

(W. C. BENNETT.)

"God wilz but il," ɗi dautur sed;
"Lo, taim dut îvl onli bar;
Giv mî a sain Hiz luv tu prûv,
Hiz vanted gudnes tu diclar."
Ƭi poet pêzd just hwar a flauur,
A simpl dêzi, stard ɗi sod,
And ansurd: "Prûf ov luv and pauur,
Bihold—bihold a smail ov God."

ITURNAL JUSTIS

(By Charles Macay, in J. of O. and O.)

ƬTi man iz tôt a nêv ôr fûl,
  Ôr bigot pletiŋ craim,
Hû, fôr ƭti advansment ov hiz caind,
  Iz waizur ƭan hiz taim.
Fôr him ƭti hemlac ʂal distil;
  Fôr him ƭti acs bî bard;
Fôr him ƭti jibet ʂal bî bilt;
  Fôr him ƭti stêc pripard.
Him ʂal ƭti scôrn and rat ov men
  Pursiû wiƭ dedli êm;
And malis, envi, spait, and laiz
  ʃal desicrêt hiz nêm.
But trût ʂal coŋcur at ƭti last,
  Fôr raund and raund wî run,
And evur ƭti rait cumz upurmost,
  And evur iz justis dun.

Pês trû ƭai sel, old Socratîz,
  Cîrli tu and fro;
Trust tu ƭti impuls ov ƭai sol,
  And let ƭti poizn flo.
ƬTê mê ʂatur tu ƭti urt ƭti lamp ov clê
  ƬTat holdz a lait divain,
But ƭtê canot cwenc ƭti fair ov tôt
  Bai eni suc dedli wain;
ƬTê canot blot ƭti spocn wurdz
  From ƭti memori ov man,
Bai ôl ƭti poizn ƭat evur woz brûd,
  Sins taim its cors bigan.
Tudê abhêrd, tumoro adord,
  So raund and raund wî run,
And evur ƭti trût cumz upurmost,
  And evur iz justis dun.

ÐIS STRÊNJ LAÐGWEJ.

(From Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Hwen ði Iŋgliš tuŋ wî spîc
Hwai iz "break" not raimd wiţ "freak?"
Wil yû tel mî hwai it's trû
Wî sê "sew," but laicwaiz "few?"
And ði mêcur ov a vurs
Canot cap hiz "horse" wiţ "worse."
"Beard" saundz not ði sêm az "heard;"
And "ford" duz not raim wiţ "word,"
"Cow" iz cau, but "low" iz lo;
"Shoe" iz nevur raimd wiţ "foe."
Ŧiŋc ov "hose" and "dose" and "lose;"
And ov "goose"—and yet ov "choose."
Ŧiŋc ov "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb;"
"Doll" and "roll;" and "home" and "some."
And "pay" iz raimd wiţ "say,"
Hwai not "paid" wiţ "said," ai prê?
Wî hav "blood" and "food" and "good;"
"Mould" iz not pronaunst laic "could;"
Hwarfor "done" but "gone" and "lone?"
Iz ðar eni rîzn non?
And in šôrt, it sîmz tu mî
Saund and leturz disagrî.

LOJIC OV IVENTS.

(James Rogers.)

Sum men luv raît wiţ ôl ðar hurt,
And sum luv roŋ at veri start,
And sum ar on ði fens.
Ôl yîld pet scîmz, hauevur dîr,
Hwen led bai rîznz, az mêd clîr
Bai lojic ov ivents.

Comurs, and grîd, and hwim mê wêt
Slo mûvments ov ði jenural stêt,
  But justis côlz fêr "Nau."
Nau iz ði taim tu têc up armz
And fait ôl roŋz and harmz;
  Prê God tu šo us hau.

Nau iz ði taim tu stop wun roŋ
And šo aur sens ov jutis stroŋ,
  Bai giviŋ čildren rait.
Hwen leturz hav wun surten saund
Ði wê tu lurniŋ wil bî faund,
  And studi bî dilait.

PUŠ ON.

(Alice Cary.)

Sîc not tu wôc bai borod lait,
  But cîp untu ðain on:
Dû hwot ðau dûest wiť ðai mait,
  And trust ðaiself alon!

Straiv not tu baniš pên and daut
  In pleżur'z noizi din;
Ði pîs ðau sîcest fêr wiťaut
  Iz onli faund wiťin.

If fêrdun disrigard ðai clêm,
  But wurt, hur slait attest;
Nêr bluš and haŋ ði hed fêr šêm
  Hwen ðau hast dun ðai best.

Disdên neglect, ignor dispar;
  On luvz and frendšips gon
Plant ðau ðai fît, az on a star,
  And maunt rait up and on.

AMERICA'Z BIATITIÛD.

(Second Prize Labor Poem, 1895, by M. S. Paden.)

O, harc! fôr ði aur iz cumiŋ hwen yûr îrz ſal aneinted bî!
Ê, lisn! tiz raiziŋ and sweliŋ o'r popyulus land and sî!
ÐÌi mêrniŋ starz bigan it at ði dên ev criêſun'z burt,
And ði surcliŋ sfîrz go swiŋiŋ and siŋiŋ untu urt!
And urt ſal forget hur groniŋ,
And lurn ði seŋ ov ði sfîrz;
And ði taird ſal siŋ ðat ar moniŋ,
And ði sad ſal drai ðar tîrz.

Corus—Blesed ar ðê ðat wurc! Fôr ðê
ſial inherit ði urt, in ði dêniŋ dê!

Fôr ði seŋ ev ði sfîrz iz moſun, and moſun and teil ar laif,
And ði aidl ſal fêl and fêltur and yîld at ði end ev ði straif.
Az ði starz tred paðz appeinted and ði sun givz fort hiz hît,
So ði sunz ev men ſal lêber êr ðê leitur in lîžur'z sît.
And ciŋz ar tu surv ði pîpl,
And welt iz tu îz ði pûr,
And lurniŋ, tu lift ði loli,
And streŋt, ðat wî mê endiûr.

Corus—Blesed ar ðê ðat wurc! Fôr ðê
ſial inherit ði urt, in ði dêniŋ dê!

Lo! ÐÌi burdn ſal bî divaided; and îd ſal no hiz on;
And ði reialti ev manhud ſal bî mor ðan craun êr tron;
And ði fleſ and blud ev ði teilurz ſal no leŋgur bî les ðan gold;
And nevur an onest laif ſal bî intu hoples bondej sold!
Fôr wî, ði pîpl, ar wêciŋ
And hai and lo ſal emploi
ÐÌi splendid streŋt ev yûnyun
Fôr laif, liburti, and joi!

Corus—Blesed ar ðê ðat wurc! Fôr ðê
ſial inherit ði urt, in ði dêniŋ dê!

OPINYUNZ

(Prof. W. D. Whitney, Yale College.)

A fonetic ôrtografi iz, ov itself, in ôl rispects dizairabl, and ðar iz no gud rîzn agenst it sêv ði inconvînyens ov so grêt a ðênj. Evri tîoretical and practical consideréšun mêcs in its fêvor. Ði grêt nîd nau iz tu enlaitn ði public maind, tu šo ðat ði hostiliti tu fonetic speliŋ iz ði rizult ov a blaind prejudis alon, and rîali faunded on nun ov ði rîznz hwič ar yûžuali allejd in its support; ðat ðar iz nuðiŋ sêcred in ði ritn wurd; ðat laŋgwej iz spîč not speliŋ; and ðat practical convînyens iz ði onli trû test ov ði valyû ov an ôrtografic sistem. * * *

It iz ði genuréšunz ov čildren tu cum hû appîl tu us tu sêv ðem from ði afflicšun wî hav endûrd and forgotn.

(Prof. George D. Broomell.)

Ði advantejez ov fonetic speliŋ mê bî sumaraizd ðus:

1. Iconomi ov spês, taim, and ecspens in raitiŋ and printiŋ.

2. Riducšun ov taim and efort in lurniŋ tu rîd from yîrz ov drujuri tu munts ov plîziŋ activiti.

3. Insted ov ði nau endles and imposibl tasc ov masturiŋ speliŋ wî šud hav onli carful attenšun tu correct pronunsiêšun.

4. Ði proses ov lurniŋ tu rîd and spel wud bî a lojical wun, and hens wud divelup analitical pauur, ði bêsis ov ôl tiŋciŋ activiti. William T. Harris, ði haiest ejucêšunal ofisur in ði Yunaited Stêts, sez ðat piûpilz têt bai ði fonetic metod "mêc betur ariθmitic and gramar scolarz, and ar mor waid awêc, attentiv, and discriminêtiŋ."

5. Ƒi sêviŋ ov an immens amaunt ov taim subsicwent tu scûl laif, nau lost in luciŋ up pronunsiêšun and ricuvuriŋ lost ôrtografi.

6. Fôrenurz wud lurn ði laŋgwej so redili ðat ðê wud bicum Americanaizd muč mor rapidli and turoli ðan nau.

7. Ƒi rapid diminiûšun and fainal ecstiŋcšun ov illiturasi, and hens a haiur sivilizêšun evri wê.

8. Ƒi rapid spred ov Iŋgliš in parts ov ði wurld hwar it iz nau litl non, wič ði probabiliti ov its bicumiŋ ði wurld laŋgwej.

Ôl tîoretical considurêšunz sîm tu ricwair ðat tîčurz šud bî speliŋ rifôrmurz. Ƒar ar meni activ rifôrmurz amuŋ ðem; a fiû ar hostil, but ði grêt mas ar indifurent. Ƒi taim wil cum hwen tîčurz wil bî in ði mûvment, but hweður ðê šal bî pušt intu it, ôr assiûm a volunteri lîduršip, az ðê šud, ai šal not vendur tu profisai.

(Jacob Grimm, Philologist.)

Did not a hwimzical, anticwêted ôrtografi stand in ði wê, ði yûnivursaliti ov ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej wud bî stil mor evident: and wî uŕur Yûropîanz mê estîm aurselvz fôrdunet ðat ði Iŋgliš nêšun haz not yet mêd ði discuvuri.

(Andrew D. White, U. S. Ambassador to Berlin.)

A rifôrm in speliŋ iz ôl ðat iz nîded tu mêc Iŋgliš ði most îzi tu accwair ov ði lîdiŋ modurn laŋgwejez—in fact, ôl ðat iz nîded tu mêc it mor and mor ði laŋgwej ov comurs trûaut ði wurld. Indîd, ai hav loŋ bilîvd ðat ði nîrest approč hwič ði hiûman rês wil evur mêc tu a yûnivursal laŋgwej wil bî Iŋgliš propurli spelt.

(W. T. Stead, Editor, England.)

Sum dê ði Amerikan, wið hiz karakteristik direktnes and jînyus fôr goiŋ strêt tu ði point, rekognaiziŋ ðat ði wun grêt obstakl in ði wê ov ði Iŋgliš laŋgwej az a mînz ov kommiûnikêšun bitwîn man and man iz its speliŋ, wil têk kurej and ridiûs ði laŋgwej ov Shakespeare and Milton tu a fonetik sistem. Ði litureri sens šudurz at ði disappîrans ov ði familyar wurdz, hwič hav bikum indisolubli assoširêted wið ði aidîaz hwič ðê ekspres, but from a praktikal point ov viû, ði konvînyens ov ði dênj wud bî incalculabl. Ðoz hû liv in ði pîriod ov transišun wil hav a bad taim, but ôl fiûčur jenurêšunz wil gên hwen ði speliŋ ov ði wurdz iz mêd tu korespond tu ði wê in hwič ðê ar pronaunst. Ðus posibli ði Amerikanz mê adopt ði dênj meni yîrz bifor it iz akseptid in mor konservativ Briton.

(Mary B. Rudiboc, Teacher.)

Cud ôl bukš fôr ði praimari grêdz bî printed in fonik speliŋ, rifôrmurz wud fîl ðat a larj part ov ðar wurk woz dun. Ov kors, from a biznes point ov viû, aur speliŋ fikst upon a fonik bêsis fôr ôl wud bî a grêt sêviŋ ov enurji, spês, taim, and muni. * * * Suppoz, hauevur, ði rifôrm cud bî akomplišt at wuns, so far az haviŋ bukš publišt in fonik speliŋ fôr litl čildren iz konsurnd, wud ðat ov nisesiti dipraiv adults ov rîdiŋ matur? Hwen kukstovz and lamps wur introdiûst, did ðat dipraiv ðoz hû wônted ðem ov ðar bêkuvnz and talo kandlz? On ði kontreri, wur not bot in yûs at ði sêm taim? Woz eni konvînyenst ðarbai? Ôr woz ðar enitiŋ inkoŋgruus in it? Ôr wil ðar bî enitiŋ inkoŋgruus ôr incompatibl in haviŋ rîdiŋ matur in fonik print, fôr čildren, and ði komun print fôr ðoz adults hû mê wiš tu yûz it? Ai tiŋk not. Wî hav not yet tron awê ôl ði bukš printed in ði taim ov Chaucer, Shakespeare,

Milton and uðurz. * * * "Fîr not, ðen, yû hû ţiŋc aur speliŋ nîdz tu bî ċênjd. Yû wil not bî dipraivd ov yûr rîdiŋ matur. Ţro yûr fîrz and prejudisez tu ði windz, and help wiţ yûr hart, handz, and purs, in ðis wurc so muċ nîded tu bî dun. —*From dhi Jurnal of Orthoepi and Orthografi.*

(Dr. James A. H. Murray, University of Oxford.)

Mai dicšuneri ecspîriens haz šon mî ðat ði ôrdineri appîlz tu etimoloji agenst speliŋ rifôrm uturli brêc daun upon egzaminêšun. Fonetic, ðat iz tu sê trûłful, notêšun iz absolûtli neseseri tu evri stiûdent ov laŋgwej.

(Prof. A. H. Sayce, University of Oxford.)

Ði objecšun ðat a rifôrmd speliŋ wud distroi ði continiûiti ov a laŋgwej, ôr consîl ði etimoloji ov its wurdz, iz rêzd onli bai ignorans and siûpurfišialiti. Iŋgliš speliŋ iz gud fôr litl els but tu sugjest fôls etimolojiz. Etimoloji dîlz wiţ saundz, not wiţ leturz.

(Prof. J. A. Harrison, Washington and Lee University.)

Nuţiŋ cud bî mor unsaientific, illojical, burdnsum and absurd ðan ði so côld historical speliŋ ov Iŋgliš nau in vog. * * * Ði vendur tu sê ðar iz not a siŋgl liŋgwist ov eni eminens in ðis cuntri or in Iŋgland hû iz not ardentli in fêvor ov ði riform; * * * and tu ði liŋgwists az spešalists ðis cwesčun mor particyularli biloŋz. * * * From wun ov ði îziest ov laŋgwejez tu lurn, Iŋgliš haz bicum wun ov ði hardest; and if it iz evur tu bicum a wurld laŋgwej, az Whitney sez, it iz absolûtli neseseri ðat wî šud ţro aut ov it ði sailent, siûpurfluus leturz, ði recš ov an ovurţron sistem, and simplifai it fôr ði comprihenšun ov fôrenurz and aurselvz.

(Prof. Max Mueller, University of Oxford.)

Az ði inêt rigard fôr trût and rîzn, hauevur dêrmant êr timid at taimz, haz êlwêz prûvd irrizistabl in ði end, enêbliŋ men tu part wið êl ðê hold most dîr and sêcred, hweður Cêrn lêz êr Stuart dainastiz, êr pêpal legatîz, êr hîðn aidelz, ai daut not but ðat aur effît and corrupt êrtografi wil folo in ðar trên.

(Prof. James Rogers, Crestview, Fla.)

Mai absêrbiŋ dizair iz a practical, wurcîŋ, fonic alfabet in praimari scûlbucs at ði urliest dêt. * * * Cîp up a plên yet forsful and purzistent prezentêšun ov ði fonetic scîm, til ðoz hû dû not welcum it šal no inuf abaut its purpus and progres tu bî êbl tu giv a purtinent rîzn fôr rijectiŋ it, if stil ðê dû riject it.

(Hebert Spencer.)

A complît fonetic sistem ov speliŋ iz veri dizairabl, but ai am bai no mînz surten ðat it iz dizairabl tu introdiûs a haf and haf sistem, sins, if establišt, it wud stand in ði wê ov a complît sistem. (1892.)

TU TÎCURZ.

Ði intelijent and progresiv tîcur ov ecspîriens wil divaiz meni wêz ov yûziŋ ðis buc and alfabet in ði scûlrûm tu impart tu hiz êr hur piûpilz nolej ov ði saundz ov aur laŋgwej and tu tîč standard pronunsiêšun; but ði yuŋ tîcur êr wun hû in yût woz not turoli instructed in ðis impêrtant branč ov ejucêšun wil faind ði foloiŋ sugjesčunz tu bî ov assistans.

BLACBORD WURC.—Ƒi tîƌur ʃud rait ɵn ƌi blacbord ɑ lain ɵv wurdz az fɵloz:

knowledge watch through though thought break weigh

Ƒen ricwair sum wun ɵv ƌi piûpilz tu rait undur îƌ wurd its fonetic speliŋ in ƌi Fonetic Iŋgliʃ Alfabet tu ʃo its pronunsiêʃun. Ôr ƌi tîƌur mê cêl ɵn sum wun ɵv ƌi clas tu nêm ƌi fonetic leturz in ƌi ôrdur in hwiƌ ƌi saundz ar hurd, hwiƌ leturz ƌi piûpil at ƌi bord mê rait undur ƌi wurdz ɵv ƌi lesn, aftur hwiƌ memburz ɵv ƌi clas ʃud bî ricwaird tu correct ƌi fonetic speliŋ if neseseri.

DESC WURC.—Ƒi tîƌur ʃud ricwair ƌi piûpilz tu rait in curent speliŋ ɵn ɑ raitiŋ pad wurdz frɵm ecsursaizez in ƌis buc. Ƒi piûpilz ƌen cloz ƌar bucs and binît îƌ wurd ʃo bai fonetic speliŋ its correct pronunsiêʃun. Correcʃunz mê bî mêd bai piûpilz, ôr tîƌur, bai comparisun wiƌ ƌi buc.

ORƆL WURC.—Az divurʃun frɵm ƌar stʊdiz, ƌi piûpilz mê jɵin in ɑ consurt ecsursaiz and giv ƌi nêmz ɵv ƌi leturz ɵv ƌi Fonetic Iŋgliʃ Alfabet. (See page 6.) In no uƌur wê can ƌi saundz ɵv aur laŋgwej bî so îzili têt. Oral ecsursaizez mê bî meni and vêrid. Ƒis buc mê bî yûzd az ɑ rîdur tu tîƌ pronunsiêʃun.

CƟNCLÛZUN.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

Stic tu yûr êm; ƌi muŋgrel'z hold wil slip,
Bʊt onli crobarz lûs ƌi buldɵg'z lip:
Smêl az hî lucs, ƌi jê ƌat nevur yîldz,
Dragz daun ƌi beloiŋ mɵnarc ɵv ƌi fîldz.

CLASIFICÊSHUN OV TI VAUEL SAUNDZ

OV TI INGLISH AND OV TI SPANISH LANGWEJEZ.

LETTERS				ENGLISH		SPANISH	
SOUNDS				Brief Sounds	Full Sounds	Brief Sounds	Full Sounds
Caps	Brief	Full	Names	Key Words		Key Words	
I	i	î	îh	ill il	eel îl	ig-na'ro ig-nâ'ro	i'da î'da
E	e	ê	êh	end end	ate êt	es-pi'ta es-pî'ta	e-den' ê-dên'
A	a	â	âh	am am	air âr		
U	u	û	ûh	hut hut	hurt hûrt		
Ɑ	ɑ	ɑ̂	ɑ̂h	so'fa sô'fɑ	calm cɑ̂m	sa-pan' sɑ-pɑ̂n'	pa'lo pɑ̂'lo
Ɔ	ɔ	ɔ̂	ɔ̂h	on ɔn	orb ɔ̂rb		
O	o	ô	ôh	o-mit' o-mit'	old ôld	o-cal' o-câl'	o'bra ô'brɑ
U	u	û	ûh	pull pul	rule rûl	u-si'a u-sî'ɑ	u'fo û'fo

DIFTONGZ.

ai	az in	I	eye	iû	az in	new	mute
		ai	ai			niû	miût
au	az in	out	now	ɔi	az in	toil	toy
		aut	nau			tɔl	tɔi

The Berlitz School of Languages, Auditorium, Chicago, assisted the author in applying the Phonetic English Alphabet to the Spanish language.

See New Velazquez Dictionary, Part first: Spanish-English, 1900.

CLɑSIFICÊɅUN ΘV ƬI CΘNSΘNɑNT SɑUNDZ ΘV ƬI IƉGLIɅ AND ΘV ƬI SPANIɅ LAƉGWEJEZ.

EXPLODENTS

LETTERS			ENGLISH		SPANISH	
Caps	Lower Case	Names	Key Words		Key Words	
P	p	pî	pip	pop	pe′do	pe′ro
			pip	pɒp	pê′do	pê′ro
B	b	bî	bib	bulb	ba′jo	ba′ba
			bib	bulb	bâ′ho	bâ′bɑ
T	t	tî	tent	trust	ta′bla	ta′jo
			tent	trust	tâ′blɑ	tâ′ho
D	d	dî	did	deed	de	de′jo
			did	dîd	dê	dê′ho
Ꞓ	ɔ	ɔî	chin	church	cha′pa	che-lin′
			ɔin	ɔurɔ	ɔâ′pɑ	ɔê-lîn′
J	j	jê	jet	gem		
			jet	jem		
C	c	cî	cat	crack	ca′bo	ca′ro
			cat	crac	câ′bo	câ′ro
G	g	gî	get	gag	ga′la	ga′ya
			get	gag	gâ′lɑ	gâ′yɑ

CONTINUANTS

F	f	ef	fill	skiff	fa′ja	fal′ta
			fil	scif	fâ′hɑ	fâl′tɑ
V	v	vî	vest	give	va′ca	va′no
			vest	giv	vâ′cɑ	vâ′nɒ

LETTERS			ENGLISH		SPANISH	
Ŧ	ŧ	it	thin ŧin	piŧh piŧ	ce'ja ŧê'ha	ce'na ŧê'na
Ŧ	đ	đî	this đis	with wiđ		
S	s	es	siss sis	since sins	sa'po sâ'po	sa'co sâ'co
Z	z	zî	zest zest	buzz buz		
ʃ	ʃ	iʃ	show ʃo	fish fiʃ		
Ʒ	ʒ	ʒî	az'ure aʒ'ur	rouge rûʒ		

LIQUIDS, ETC.

L	l	el	lill lil	tick'le tic'l	len'te len'tê	len len
R	r	âr	roar rôr	rave rêv	ra'ro râ'ro	ra'mo râ'mo
W	w	wû	woo wû	wave wêv		
Y	y	yî	yet yet	you yû	yes'ca yes'ca	lla'ma lyâ'ma
M	m	em	met met	mum mum	mu'cho mû'ĉo	ma'lo mâ'lo
N	n	en	net net	none nun	ni'ña nî'nya	ni'ño nî'nyo
Ŋ	ŋ	iŋ	bank baŋc	king ciŋ		
H	h	hî	hen hen	have hav	hi'ja î'ha	ho'ja ô'ha

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